PAMPHLET BOX

CHECK-LISTS OF THE FOREST TREES AND SHRUBS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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No. 4

DRAFT OF FIRST DESCRIPTIVE CHECK-LIST FOR CEYLON

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With the assistance of the
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The need for descriptive tree-catalogues for the use of forest officers is fully recognized. Being restricted to woody plants, such lists are smaller and more compact, and therefore less expensive, than complete local Floras which include also the more numerous herbaceous plants; for example the Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon occupies six large volumes. In addition to their immediate value as a means of identifying species, these preliminary lists serve to call attention to lacunae in the published information about the native trees of the region covered, and thus fulfil a useful purpose in eliciting information which can later be embodied in a local Forest Flora, the final objective.

This first Descriptive Catalogue of the forest trees and shrubs of Ceylon has been compiled from published records and herbarium material, by the staff of the Imperial Forestry Institute, with the assistance of two forestry students from Ceylon, Mr. Abeysundere and Mr. De Rosayro, both of whom put in a good deal of valuable work on the project during their period of study at Oxford.

Trimen's Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon, published thirty-five years ago, has been the basic source of information, and the additions and corrections contained in Alston's Supplement issued in 1931 have been incorporated. The list now comprises 832 species of trees and shrubs.

A list of exotic conifers introduced into Ceylon has been included as an Appendix. There is also a list of vernacular names, with their botanical equivalents.

In the process of compilation of this Catalogue, many lacunae have come to light; the information lacking could, no doubt, be supplied by forest officers in the field in the course of their routine duties, and it is hoped that they will communicate with the Imperial Forestry Institute regarding any additions and corrections which they may consider necessary.

Miss H. M. Edwards and Mr. P. G. Beak are responsible for checking the MS. with the original data, and for compiling the list of vernacular names.

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Imperial Forestry Institute,
Oxford.
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Climatic Regions of Ceylon (according to H. Trimen)

I. The Dry Low-country Region.

The most extensive region, occupying nearly four-fifths of Ceylon in a continuous area, and comprising the whole of the Northern, North Central and Eastern Provinces, with the greater part of the North Western, and portions of the Central, Southern and Uva Provinces. The whole is included in the 'low country', and for the most part is considerably below 1,000'.

The rainfall is less than 75" per annum, and falls mostly between October and January during the North-East Monsoon. Portions of the region about Mannar on the north-western coast and Hambantota on the south-eastern have a rainfall under 50", which all falls in a short time, so that they possess an almost desert climate with a long period of drought.

II. The Moist Low-country Region.

Though occupying less than one-fifth of the area, this is by far the best known, the richest, and the most interesting part of the island. It comprehends the whole of the Western Province, the greater part of the Southern and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, a large portion of the Central Province, and small tracts of Uva and North Western Provinces. It extends up to 3,000' elevation.

The rainfall over this region varies from 75 to 200" per annum and is well distributed throughout the year. A short dry time occurs during some portion of the first quarter of the year, and often again in August and September.

III. The Montane Region or Hill Region.

This includes all the country above 3,000' elevation, and occupies about one-twelfth of the area. It lies wholly in the moist region with a minimum rainfall of 75". In some places the rainfall reaches 250" per annum.

Subregions (a) Lower Montane Zone below 5,000' altitude.
(b) Upper Montane Zone above 5,000' altitude.

Abbreviations.

* = introduced tree.
(S) = Singhalese
(T) = Tamil
? = Origin uncertain

* ANACARDIUM L. (13) 6:60.

*occidentale L.; CASHEW NUT. CAJU(S), MONTIRI-KAI(T) (edible part). A tree so completely established in the low country, especially in sandy ground near the sea, as to have all the look of a native tree. The Singhalese call it 'Caju' in adoption of the name used by the Portuguese who no doubt introduced it from Tropical America. The native Brazilian name is 'Acaju'. Fls. Feb.-Apl., yellow.

BUCHANANIA Spreng. (13) 1:316. 6:59.

angustifolia Roxb.; KIRIPALU(S), MUDAMAH, KOLAMAVU(T), SARA PAPPU(T) (seeds, Gamble). Low country, rather rare, up to 2,000'. Also in Southern India. The Rajavaliya relates that this species was introduced from India and planted by Indra at Kelaniya. Fls. Apl., white.

?zeylanica Bl. = Mangifera zeylanica Hk.f.

CAMPNOSPERMA Thw. (13) 1:326.

zeylanicum Thw.; ARRIDA(S). A moderate-sized or large tree with a very straight erect trunk; bark roughish, not furrowed. Moist low country, below 1,500'; rather rare. A handsome tree with fine dark foliage. Attains a great height in Kuruwita Korale, and 6 or 7' in circumference. In a few forests this is a gregarious tree. Wood white, smooth, rather light and soft, coarse-grained, of little use except for tea boxes, for which it is said to be very good. A favourite tea-box wood, light, easily worked, and clean (12). Fls. Mch., white.

EVIA Comm. (13) 1:327.

amara Comm. = Spondias pinnata Kurz

GLYCYCARPUS Benth. & Hook.f.

racemosa Dalz. = Nothopegia beddomei Gamble

HABERLIA Dennst. (13) 6:60.

grandis Dennst. = Lannea grandis Engl.

* MANGIFERA L. (13) 1:317.

*indica L.; THE MANGO. AMABA(S). MANGA(T) (Lewis), MAA(T) (Gamble). A tree which is now cultivated for its fruit. It is not found wild. It differs from the wild M. zeylanica in having the panicle more or less pubescent and less spreading and in the acute or acuminate leaves of a thinner texture. It seems to be native in many parts of India. In great demand as a tea-box wood which is pale white, soft, easily worked (12).

indica Thw. = M. zeylanica Hk.f.

zeylanica Hk.f.; ET-AMBA, WAL-AMBA(S), KADDU-MA(T). A very large tree; bark rather rough, brownish grey: forests of the low country in both moist and dry regions, common. Attains a very large size. Wood dull whitish, rather light, soft, coarse-grained. The fruit is occasionally eaten by the Singhalese, but is very unpalatable. The tree is not cultivated. Fls. Feb., Mch., pale yellow.

NOTHOPEGIA Bl. (13) 1:325. 6:63.

beddomei Gamble; BALA(S). A small tree with thin brown bark. Moist region up to 3,000', common. Wood yellowish, rather heavy, smooth-grained, easily splitting. Fls. Mch., greenish white.

colebrookiana Blume = N. beddomei Gamble; Named in honour of H. T. Colebrook, F.R.S., of the Bengal Civil Service, who wrote on Terebinthaceous plants in 1826. Died in 1837.

LANNEA A. Rich. (13) 6:60.

grandis Engl.; HIK(S), ODI(T). A small deciduous tree; bark thick, brown, rather smooth. Low country in both dry and moist regions; common, especially in the former. Heartwood red, rather heavy, moderately hard, close-grained. The stem affords a gum. Fls. Jan.-Apl., when the tree is bare of leaves, pinkish yellow.

ODINA Roxb. (13) 1:318.

pinnata Rottl. = Lannea grandis Engl.

wodier Roxb. = Lannea grandis Engl.

SEMECARPUS L.f. (13) 1:319. 6:60.

acuminata Thw.; a moderate-sized tree, glabrous throughout.

var. intermedia Trim. = S. intermedia Alst.

coriacea Thw.; BADULLA(S). A moderate-sized or large tree with smooth shiny bark. Forests of the montane zone above 4,000', common. The common 'Badulla' of the hill forests and the only high-mountain species, though S. nigro-viridis extends into the lower hills. Wood sometimes used as a tea-box wood but not in favour as the 'milk' in the wood causes violent inflammation. Possible that 2 or more varieties are used, including large and small forms, and the light class should be used for the boxes (12). Fls. Apl., pale green.

gardneri Thw.; BADULLA(S). A moderate-sized or large tree with finely grooved grey bark. Moist low country up to 3,000'; common. The commonest species in the low country of the moist region. The character of the ultimate reticulation of the veins in this and in S. acuminata is remarkable, but not conspicuous until the leaves are dried. Fls. Dec., green.

intermedia Alston; moist low country, up to 3,000'; rare. Fls. Feb.-Mch.

laevigata Thw.; a tree; bark of branchlets white, marked with conspicuous leaf-scars. South of the Island.

moonii Thw.; a moderate-sized tree; bark smooth and shining, flaking off. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Sept., Oct., green.

nigro-viridis Thw.; a moderate-sized tree, glabrous throughout. Moist low country, extending into the montane zone to 6,000'; common. At the higher elevation the leaves are often smaller and more leathery. and the tree reduced to a much-branched shrub. Fls. Feb., Apl., green.

nigro-viridis Trim. = S. walkeri Hk.f.

oblongifolia Thw. = S. obscura Thw.

SEMECARPUS (cont.)

obovata Moon; KALU-BADULLA(S). A moderate-sized tree; bark very smooth, whitish. Moist low country; rare. Fls. Sept., Oct., green.

obscura Thw.; BADULLA(S). A moderate-sized or large tree. Low country, principally in the dry or intermediate region; rather common. Fls. Feb., Mch., pale green.

parvifolia Thw.; a moderate-sized tree. Low moist region; very rare. Fls. May, pale green.

pubescens Thw.; a small tree. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Mch., Sept., pale green.

var. thwaitesii Engl.

subpeltata Thw.; MAHA-BADULLA. A large tree. Moist low country; rare. The panicles are certainly axillary, not terminal in this, and often come off the old wood in axils of the fallen leaves. After flowering they become woody and greatly enlarged, reaching 12" in length, with thick branches bearing fruit.

walkeri Hk.f.; a moderate-sized tree; moist low country up to 2,000'. Fls. Jan., Mch.

SPONDIAS L. (13) 1:326.

mangifera Willd. = S. pinnata Kurz

pinnata Kurz; EMBARELLA(S), AMPALLAI(T). Moist low country; common, often planted. Wood soft, white, light, useless. The fruit is called the 'Hog-plum' and is eaten, but is unpalatable unless preserved. This is deciduous and quite bare of leaves for a short time at the end of the dry weather. The young foliage, which appears in April, is a beautiful orange-pink colour. All the plant has a strong terebinthinate odour when bruised. Fls. Jan., pale pinkish-green.

Family ANNONACEAE

(From a forest point of view, this family is not of great importance. Troup.)

ALPHONSEA Hk.f. & Th. (13) 1:36. 6:7.

coriacea Finet & Gagnep.; KEKU(S). A large tree with blackish bark. Lower montane region up to 5,000'; rather common. The very tough inner bark is used on estates for tying purposes. Fls. Apl., purple, the outer petals pale green within.

lutea Hk.f.; low country in both moist and dry regions; very rare. Fls. Sept., ochreous yellow.

obliqua Finet & Gagnep. = Phoenicanthus obliquus Hk.f. & Th.

sclerocarpa Thw.; a tree; bark rough, grey. Low country; very rare. Fls. Mch., very pale greenish-yellow.

zeylanica Hk.f.; upper zone of the moist low country. Ascending into lower zone of the montane region, common. Fls. Sept., Mch., pale yellow.

* ANNONA L. (13) 6:6.
*asiatica L. = A. squamosa L.
*muricata Dun.; THE SOUR SOP.
*reticulata L.; THE BULLOCK'S HEART.
*squamosa L.; THE CUSTARD APPLE.

BOCAGEA St. Hil. (13) 1:32. 6:6.
coriacea Hk.f. & Th. = Alphonsea coriacea Finet & Gagnep.
obliqua Hk.f. & Th. = Phoenicanthus obliquus (Hk.f. & Th.) Alston
thwaitesii Hk.f. & Th. = Sageraea thwaitesii Hk.f. & Th.

CANANGA Rumph. ex Hk.f. & Th. (13) 6:5.
odorata Hk.f. & Th. = Canangium odoratum Baill. ex King

CANANGIUM Baill. (13) 6:5.
odoratum Baill. ex King; common in secondary jungle. Fls. Mch.

CYATHOCALYX Champion (13) 1:20.
zeylanicus Champ.; KEKALA, IPETTA(S). A tall tree with a straight erect stem and slender horizontal or deflexed branches. Upper parts of the moist low country at an elevation of 1,500-3,000'; common in forests. The tree grows very rapidly, and the enlarged scars of the leaves remain visible on trunks of large size, showing well their spiral arrangement. It often attains an immense size. Timber used for tea-boxes: a favourite wood, easily worked (12). Fls. May-July, pale apple-green, stigma dark red.

DESMOS Lour. (13) 6:5.
elegans Safford; a small tree or shrub with many slender twigs. Moist low country in forests below 1,000'; rare. Fls. Sept., pale green.

GONIOTHALAMUS Blume (13) 1:29.
hookeri Thw.; a tree about 30'. Forests in the moist low country below 1,000'; rather rare. Fls. Apl., pale green.
thwaitesii Hk.f.; KALUKERA(S). A small or moderate-sized tree; bark smooth. Lower montane zone, descending into the upper moist low country; rather rare. Fls. Dec., Mch.
walkeri Hk.f. & Th.; a small, slightly branched, erect tree; bark reddish grey. Moist low country; very rare. Roots fragrant when bruised, containing camphor; they are chewed by the Singhalese. Leaves aromatic. Fls. Sept., red.

GUATTERIA Ruiz. & Pav. (13) 1:24.
coffeoides Thw. = Polyalthia coffeoides Benth.& Hook. f.
longifolia Thw. = Polyalthia longifolia Benth. & Hook. f.
suberosa Dun. = Polyalthia suberosa Benth. & Hook. f.

MITREPHORA Blume (13) 1:32. 6:6.

heyneana Thw.; a medium-sized tree. Dry country; rather rare. Foot of Rakvana Hills. Fls. Feb.-July, very sweet-scented, dull yellow, the inner petal spotted with red.

OROPHEA Blume (13) 1:35. 6:7.

coriacea Thw. = Alphonsea coriacea Finet & Gagnep.
heyneana Hk.f. & Th. = Mitrephora heyneana Thw.
obliqua Hk.f. & Th. = Phoenicanthus obliquus (Hk.f. & Th.) Alston
zeylanica Hk.f. & Th.; a shrub or small tree. Upper zone of moist low country and lower montane zone; rare (?). Leaves often deeply tinged with brownish purple. Fls. Sept., brownish green.

PATONIA Wight (13) 1:28.

parvifolia Wight = Xylopia parvifolia Hk.f. & Th.

PHOENICANTHUS Alston (13) 6:6.

obliquus (Hk.f. & Th.) Alston; a moderate-sized tree; young twigs glabrous. Moist low country; rare. Fls. Mch., Apl., deep rose-coloured.

POLYALTHIA Blume (13) 1:23. 6:5.

acuminata Thw.; a tree. Moist low country below 1,000'; rare. Fls. Aug.-Sept., ochreous yellow.
coffeoides Benth. & Hk.f.; OMARA(S), NEDUNKARAI(T). A small tree; dry low-country forests, commonly extending up to 1,500'. The shining undulate leaves are very like those of coffee; they are not pellucid-dotted as stated in Fl. B. Ind. Fls. Jan.-Mch., apple-green.
longifolia Benth. & Hk.f.; ASSOTHI(T) (Gamble), MARAILLUPAI(T). Dry country in forests, common. Fls. June-July, greenish yellow; fruit purple. Wood yellowish white, rather soft; medullary rays conspicuous.
suberosa Benth. & Hk.f.; KALATI(T). A small tree or a shrub; branches with thick ridges of cork. Moist low country below 1,000'; rather rare. Fls. July, pale red; fruit purplish.

SAGERAEA Dalz. (13) 6:6.

thwaitesii Hk.f. & Th.; a tree; bark blackish brown. Moist low country from 1,000 to 4,000' in the lower montane zone; rather common. Fls. Feb.-Mch., orange-yellow.

UNONA L. (13) 1:22. 6:5.

elegans Thw. = Desmos elegans Safford
tripetaloidea Moon = Xylopia parvifolia Hk.f. & Th.

UVARIA L. (13) 6:4.

odorata Lamk. = Canangium odoratum Baill. ex King

XYLOPIA L. (13) 1:27. 6:6.

championii Hk.f. & Th.; DATKETIYA(S). A tree; bark brown. Moist low country to 2,000'; rather common. Fls. Dec.-Mch., pale yellow, the inner with a red-purple stain at base, sweet-scented.

nigricans Hk.f. & Th.; a moderate-sized erect tree; bark smooth. Low country; rare. Fls. Sept., very sweet-scented, yellow.

parvifolia Hk.f. & Th.; NETAWU, ATUKETIYA(S). A tall tree with a straight trunk; bark rather smooth. Moist low country; rather common. The bark, especially of the root, the flowers and the fruit are all very sweet-scented and aromatic and are chewed with betel. Wood yellowish grey, soft. Timber affords a nice clean-looking wood, but is not in very high demand, as it is said to be too heavy (12). Fls. Sept., ochreous yellow.

Family APOCYNACEAE

* ALLAMANDA L. (13) 6:189.

* cathartica Linn.; Shrub, scrambling or scandent. In the low moist region; rather common in waste places.

ALSTONIA Br. (not of Linn.f.) (13) 3:133. 6:191.

* macrophylla Wall.; HAVARINUGA(S). A large tree with smooth light grey bark. Low country at about 1,500'. A native of Malayan Region.

scholaris Br.; RUK-ATTANA(S), ELILAIPPALAI, MUKAMPELAI(T). A tall tree; trunk erect; bark grey, rough but not furrowed. Low country up to 3,000'; common. The follicles hang in pendulous clusters and the whole inflorescence falls together. The wood is very light and soft, pale yellowish white; its principal use is for coffins. The bark is a valuable astringent tonic, much used in fevers; it is an official drug in the Indian Pharmacopoeia. The extreme lightness of the wood favours its use for tea-boxes (12). Fls. Apl., greenish white.

CARISSA L. (13) 3:124.

carandas L.; MAHA-KARAMBA(S), PERUNKILA(T). A small tree or large shrub. Dry region; rare. Fls. Mch., white. Dr. Trimen suspects that this is a cultivated plant in Ceylon and says that it looks like a cultivated race of C. spinarum, which is a small bush.

CERBERA L. (13) 3:128. 6:190.

manghas L.; a small tree or large shrub.

odollam Burm. = C. manghas L.

HOLARRHENA R.Br. (13) 3:131. 6:191.

mitis Br.; KIRI-WALLA, KIRI-MAWARA(S). A tree; bark whitish, rather smooth. Low country to 1,500', chiefly in dry region, rather rare. Fls. Apl., pure white.

HUNTERIA Roxb. (13) 3:127. 6:190.

corymbosa Roxb. = H. zeylanica Gardn. ex Thw.

legocii Liv. = H. zeylanica var. lanceolata Wall.

roxburghiana Wight = H. zeylanica var. lanceolata Wall.

zeylanica Gard. ex Thw.; MEDIYA(S). A small tree, moist low country; rather common. The leaves are used externally for wounds and cuts. Wood hard, yellow, fine-grained, smooth. Fls. Sept., yellow.

var. lanceolata Wall.

OCHROSIA Juss. (13) 3:129.
borbonica Gmel.; MUDU-KADURU(S). A small tree. Sea coast in moist region; common. A more decidedly maritime species than C. odollam. Full of thick milky juice, which is extremely viscid.

REJOUA Gaud. (13) 6:191.
dichotoma Gamble; DIVI-KADURU(S). A small dichotomously branched tree; bark pale grey, smooth. Moist low country to 2,000'; common. This is called 'Eve's Apple' or the 'Forbidden Fruit' by the English in Ceylon. The flowers vary a good deal in size; before expansion, the buds are covered with a skin of dry resinous exudation. The wood, the bark and the seeds are all used as external applications. Wood pale, fine-grained, moderately hard. Milk not acrid. Fls. Apl., May, white, throat and tube yellow, very sweet-scented.

TABERNAEMONTANA Linn.
dichotoma Roxb. = Rejoua dichotoma Gamble

WRIGHTIA R. Br. (13) 3:135.
angustifolia Thw.; a small tree. Dry country; rare. Fls. June-July, creamy white.
flavido-rosea Trim.; a small tree. Dry or intermediate region; rare. Inner bark very fibrous and strong. Fls. May, pale yellow at first, afterwards orange-pink, finally purplish grey and dirty white.
tomentosa Roem. & Schult.; PALMADANKAI(T). A small tree. Low country; rather rare. Wood yellowish white, moderately heavy, smooth, even-grained. Fls. Jan.-Apl., at first yellowish, afterwards purple, with an unpleasant smell. The corolla changes colour remarkably; when first open it is green outside and pale dull greenish ochre within, with the corona salmon coloured, but the whole becomes gradually dull inky purple.

Family ARALIACEAE

HEDERA Tourn. ex L. (13) 2:282.
exaltata Thw. = Schefflera wallichiana Harms
racemosa Wight = Schefflera racemosa Harms

HEPTAPLEURUM Gaertn. (13) 2:282. 6:139.
exaltatum Seem. = Schefflera wallichiana Harms
racemosum Bedd. = Schefflera racemosa Harms

PARATROPIA DC. (13) 6:139.
wallichiana W. & A. = Schefflera wallichiana Harms

POLYSCIAS Forst. (13) 2:281. 6:139.
acuminata Seem.; a small tree. Montane zone; rare. Banks of streams, between 4,000-5,000'. Fls. Feb.-May, pale green.

SCHEFFLERA Forst. (13) 6:139.
racemosa Harms; a large tree. Forests of montane zone 3,000 - 6,000'; rather common. Fls. Apl.-May, pale green.
wallichiana Harms; a large tree, glabrous. Montane zone 4,000 - 6,000'; rather rare. Fls. June.

Family BIGNONIACEAE

BIGNONIA (Tourn.) L. (13) 3:281. 6:220.
chelonioides L.f. = Stereospermum tetragonum DC.
salina Moon = Stereospermum tetragonum DC.
spathacea L. = Dolichandrone spathacea K. Sch.

DOLICHANDRONE Seem. (13) 3:282. 6:220.
rheedii Seem. = D. spathacea K. Sch.
spathacea K. Sch.; DIYA-DANGA(S), VILPADRI(T). A tree about 30 ft. high. Moist low country, chiefly near the coast, and especially in Mangrove swamps. The bruised leaves have an aromatic but disagreeable odour. The wood is soft, light, and white, and is used for floats, models, etc.

* MILLINGTONIA L.f. (13) 3:281.
*hortensis L.; INDIAN CORK TREE. This is commonly planted for the sake of its white fragrant flowers.

OROXYLUM Vent. (13) 3:281. 6:220.
indicum Vent.; TOTILA(S), ACHI, PANA, PENI(T). Usually small, but sometimes attaining 30 to 40 ft., branched only at top; bark thick, yellowish grey, rather smooth. Moist low country, below 2,000'; common. A weedy little tree, very conspicuous owing to its enormous capsules often nearly 3' long. The coarse flowers have a somewhat foetid odour. The bark is much used as an astringent tonic. Fls. July-Aug., dull pale pinkish-yellow, reddish purple outside.

* SPATHODEA Beauv. (13) 3:281. 6:220.
*campanulata Beauv.; a native of tropical Africa, but has been much planted as an ornamental quick-growing tree.
longiflora Vent. = Dolichandrone spathacea K. Sch.
rheedii Wall. = Dolichandrone spathacea K. Sch.

STEREOSPERMUM Cham. (13) 3:283. 6:221.
*suaveolens DC.; a planted tree, especially about Buddhist temples; called 'Palal' or 'Ela-palal'. It has rather handsome dull purple sweet-scented flowers, very copiously produced in May and June. A native of India. The bark is a favourite tonic medicine.

STEREOSPERMUM (cont.)

tetragonum DC.; LUNU-MADALA, DUNU-MADALA(S), PADRI, VELA PADRI, POM-BATHIRI(T). A large tree; bark thick, rough. Moist low country, chiefly on the coast, but extending up to 2,000'; common. Wood rather heavy, hard, yellowish grey, durable. The bark is used as a substitute for the Palal bark of the bazaars. Fls. May, June, pinkish yellow or cream-coloured, veined and stained with reddish purple.

Family BORAGINACEAE

CORDIA L. (13) 3:192. 6:198.

domestica Roth; LOLU(S), NARUVILI, VIDI(T). A small tree. Low country up to 2,000', chiefly in the dry region; common. The fruits are the Sebestens of the old writers on Materia Medica. The viscid glutinous pulp renders them valuable medicines in coughs, and the leaves are here used in the same complaints.

gharaf Ehrenb.; a small tree. Dry region; rare.

monoica Roxb.; NARUVILI, PONNARUVILI(T). A small tree; bark smooth, grey. Dry region; common.

myxa L. = C. domestica Roth

myxa var. domestica Clarke = C. domestica Roth

myxa var. minor Thw. = C. domestica Roth

myxa Thw. = C. obliqua Willd.

myxa var. obliqua Trim. = C. obliqua Willd.

nevillii Alston; a small tree. Dry region; rare.

obliqua Willd.; same habitat as C. domestica Roth

perrottetii Wight = C. nevillii Alston

rothii R. & S. = C. gharaf Ehrenb.

?subcordata Lam.; a small tree. Sea coast; very rare. As yet only found at Foul Point, Trincomalie Harbour, by Ferguson in 1885, and in all probability a recent importation by the waves and currents. Fls. Dec., orange-yellow.

EHRETIA L. (13) 3:195. 6:200.

canarensis Miq. = E. laevis var. ? canarensis Clarke

championii Wight = E. laevis var. ? canarensis Clarke

laevis Wight = E. laevis var. ? canarensis Clarke

laevis Roxb.:

laevis var. ? canarensis Clarke; ADDULA, CHIRUPULICHCHUL(T). A shrub or very small tree; bark pale grey. Low country in the dry region, very common in the moist country, rare. Fls. Apl., Aug., white.

TOURNEFORTIA L. (13) 3:197.

argentea L.f.; KARAN(S). A small tree, 10-12'; trunk short; bark deeply furrowed. Sandy seashores; rare. Fls. Dec.-Jan., white, faintly scented, anthers nearly black.

Family BURSERACEAE

BALSAMODENDRON Kunth. (13) 1:236. 6:43.
berryi Arn. = Commiphora berryi Engl.
caudatum March. = Commiphora caudata Engl.

* BOSWELLIA Roxb. (13) 6:43.
* glabra Roxb.; KUNGLI, GUGULI(T) (Gamble). Scarcely likely to be indigenous to Ceylon. Dry low country in the central parts near Nalande and Dambulla. A native of India.
serrata var. glabra Benn. = B. glabra Roxb.

CANARIUM L. (13) 1:238. 6:44.
brunneum Bedd. = Scutinanthe brunnea Thw.
* commune L.; JAVA ALMOND. RATA KEKUNA(S). A Malayan tree.
zeylanicum Bl.; KEKUNA, DIK-KEKUNA(S), PAKKILIPAL(T). A very large much-branched tree, with smooth thin bark. Low country in the moist region; common. Whole tree fragrant when bruised. Abundance of a beautifully clear fragrant balsamic gum resin, like the Elemi of commerce, flows from the bark; it is used for fumigation and is also burnt for light in houses, mixed with sand. The oily seeds are eaten. Wood rather light and soft, even-grained. A tea-box wood, easily worked and light, but so soft that it quickly decays (12). Fls. May-Sept., pale yellowish-green.

CHLOROXYLON Rumph. ex Scop. (13) 6:43.
dupada Ham. = Boswellia glabra Roxb.

COMMIPHORA Jacq. (13) 1:238. 6:43.
berryi Engl.; MULKILIVAI(T). A small much-branched tree or bush; bark smooth, silvery purplish. Dry and desert region, rare. Much used as a hedge plant. Fls. Mch., pale pinkish-yellow.
caudata Engl.; KILIVAI(T). A small deciduous tree, with a thick trunk and smooth pinkish bark which flakes off in large pieces. Rocky hills in the dry region; rather rare. A bush which is apparently this species (but which has the leaves often slightly serrate) is used as a line fence in the Jaffna Peninsula. It attains a considerable size. Fls. July, pinkish red. The whole plant is strongly resinous and has an agreeable scent.

FILICIUM Thw. (13) 1:240. 6:44.
decipiens Thw.; PEHIMBIYA(S), CHITTIRAIVEMPU, NINGAL(T). A moderate-sized tree with reddish grey rough bark. Forests in the low country; common. Much planted as an ornamental tree. Wood close-grained, heavy, rather hard, pale red. Fls. Jan., pinkish white.

PROTIUM Burm.f. (13) 1:236. 6:43.
caudatum W. & A. = Commiphora caudata Engl.
roxburghiana W. & A. = Commiphora caudata Engl.

SCUTINANTHE Thw.; 6:43.

brunnea Thw.; MAHA-BULUMORA(S). A large tree, 50-60', with a straight erect buttressed trunk; bark rough, not furrowed, blackish. The seed is very bitter. Upper zone of the moist low country; rare. Fls., Mch., May, brownish white.

Family CAESALPINIACEAE

BAUHINIA L.

* purpurea L.

racemosa Lam.; MAYILA(S), ATTI(T). A small tree with a thick knotted trunk, much branched; bark blackish, very rough and much furrowed. Dry region; very common. Wood rather heavy, hard, pale brownish grey. Attains a fair size. Very strong fibre, used for rope making, is obtained from the inner bark. Fls. Apl., June-Sept., yellowish white.

CAESALPINIA L. (13) 2:115. 6:88.

ferruginea Done. = Peltophorum inerme Naves

gleniei Thw. = Peltophorum inerme Naves

inermis Roxb. = Peltophorum inerme Naves

CASSIA L. (13) 2:102. 6:91.

fistula L.; EHILA(S), KONNEI, TIRUKKONTAI, KAVANI(T). A small or moderate-sized tree, with a straight trunk and slender branches; bark smooth and pale grey when young, dark brown and rough when old. Forests of the dry region; very common. Leaves used in temple ceremonies; the astringent bark for tanning and as a medicine; the pulp of the fruit is a well-known purgative. Heartwood very hard and heavy, dark red, durable, but of no great size. Fls. July-Aug., pale yellow.

marginata Roxb.; RATU-WA(S), VAKAI(T). A small tree; bark brown, deeply cracked longitudinally. Dry region; very common. Heartwood heavy, very hard, reddish brown, small. Fls. July, August, pink or salmon-coloured.

siamea Lam.; WA, ARAMANA(S), VAKAI, MANGA, KONNEI(T). A moderate-sized or small tree; bark grey, nearly smooth. Low country to 2,000', chiefly in the moist region; common, especially near rivers and streams. Heartwood very hard, blackish brown, durable; a beautiful and useful wood for small articles. Fls. Mch., Nov., rather pale yellow.

timoriensis DC.; a small tree. Moist low country; rather rare. Fls. Sept., yellow.

CRUDIA Schreb. (13) 2:113.

zeylanica Benth.; a large tree. Moist low country; very rare.

CYNOMETRA L. (13) 2:111. 6:93.

bijuga Span.; OPULU(S), ATTUKADDUPULLI, KADUMPULI(T). A small tree, with pale brownish bark. Low moist country; common in wet forests near water.

var. ? mimosoides Merr.; low dry country; common?

CYNOMETRA (cont.)

* cauliflora L.; NAM-NAM. Cultivated in gardens.
longifolia Tr. = C. ramiflora L.
mimosoides Gamble = C. bijuga Span.
mimosoides Wall. = C. bijuga var. ? mimosoides Merr.
polyandra Miq. = C. bijuga Span.
ramiflora L.; GAL-MENDORA(S), ATTUKADDUPULI(T). A small or moderate-sized tree, much branched, with rather smooth brownish grey bark. Forests of the low country in the dry region, rare. Fls. Jan., white.
var. heterophylla Thw.; commoner, and in both moist and dry regions.
ramiflora subsp. genuina Prain = C. ramiflora L.
ramiflora Bedd. = C. bijuga Span.
ramiflora subsp. bijuga Prain = C. bijuga Span.
ramiflora var. heterophylla Thw. = C. bijuga Span.
ramiflora var. mimosoides Bak. = C. bijuga var. ? mimosoides Merr.

DIALIUM L. (13) 2:112.
ovoideum Thw.; WILD TAMARIND, VELVET TAMARIND. GAL-SIYAMBALA(S), KADDUPULI(T). A tall tree; bark smooth. Low country in the dry or intermediate region; rather rare. Fruit has a pleasant acid flavour. Heartwood hard, heavy, dark red, strong and handsome. Fls. Apl., white.

HUMBOLDTIA Vahl (13) 2:115.
laurifolia Vahl; GAL-KARANDA(S). A small tree or shrub. Damp places in the moist low country; common. Fls. Feb., white, calyx pink, honey-scented.

PELTOPHORUM Vogel (13) 2:101. 6:89.
inerme Naves; IYA-VAKAI(T). A very large tree, much branched above, with rather smooth grey bark. Dry region; rather rare. Fls. May-Sept., bright dark yellow, sweet-scented.

* POINCIANA Tourn. ex Linn.
* regia Bojer; DIYA RATMAL, DIYA RATAMBALA(S).

SARACA L. (13) 2:113. 6:94.
indica L.; ASOGAM(T). A rather small, much branched, spreading tree, with a reddish grey cracked bark; leaves large, spreading horizontally. By streams in forests in the low country, especially in the drier districts; rather common. The plant is cultivated for its beauty and sweet scent. Wood light, pale red, rather soft. Fls. Jan.-Mch., pale orange-scarlet.

* TAMARINDUS Tourn. ex Linn.
* indica L. THE TAMARIND. SIYAMBALA(S), PULI(T). A very commonly planted tree, especially in the dry districts.

Family CAPPARIDACEAE

CADABA Forsk. (13) 1:59. 6:60.
fruticosa Druce; VILI(T). A small straggling tree or shrub; bark smooth, purplish grey. Dry or desert country; very rare. Fls. Feb.; petals nearly white; disc-process violet-pink.
indica Lam. = C. fruticosa Druce

CAPPARIS L. (13) 1:60. 6:13.
grandis L.; MUDKONDAI(T). A small tree. Dry low country in forest; rare. Fls. Sept.

CLEOME L. (13) 6:13.
fruticosa L. = Cadaba fruticosa Druce

CRATAEVA L. (13) 1:58.
roxburghiana Br.; LUNUWARANA(S), NAVALA, NAVILANKAI(T). A small tree, deciduous. Dry country; rather common. Much planted by the Tamils for the sake of its bitter leaves, used as a stomachic. Wood yellowish white, fairly hard, used for making sandals. Fls. Dec., with the young foliage, greenish white.

Family CAPRIFOLIACEAE

VIBURNUM L. (13) 2:288.
erubescens Wall.; a small slender tree; bark smooth, yellowish. Upper montane zone; rare. Wood hard, close-grained. Fls. May.

Family CASUARINACEAE

* CASUARINA L.
* equisetifolia L.; SWAMP SHE OAK. A tree found along the coast of Chittagong, Tenasserim and Andamans, and extending through the coast of Malay Peninsula through Malaya Archipelago and the Pacific Islands to North Australia and Queensland. It was introduced and is now successfully established in the low country on dry and poor soils, including sand (1).

Family CELASTRACEAE

CELASTRUS L. (13) 1:272. 6:48.
opposita Wall. ex Carey = Pleurostylia opposita (Wall.) Alston

ELAEODENDRON Jacq.f. (13) 1:271. 6:49.

glaucum Pers.; NERALU(S), PIYARI, PERUN-PIYARI, KARUVALI(T). A small tree; bark warted, brownish grey. Dry country; common, especially near the coast. Wood hard, heavy, close-grained, smooth, reddish brown. Fls. all the year, pale yellowish-green.
var. montanum Thw.; lower montane zone from 3,000 - 4,500', rather common.

EUONYMUS L. (13) 1:266. 6:48.

revolutus Wight; a small or moderate-sized tree. Upper montane zone; rare. Fls. Jan.-Feb., bright flesh-pink.

thwaitesii Laws.; a small tree. Moist low country; very rare (?). The inner bark brilliant orange-red.

walkeri Wight; a small tree. Moist low country to upper limit; common. Fls. Jan.-Apl., greenish crimson.

GLYPTOPETALUM Thw. (13) 1:268.

zeylanicum Thw.; a small tree. Moist low country to its upper limit; rather common. Fls. Feb., pale green.

KOKOONA Thw. (13) 1:269. 6:48.

zeylanica Thw.; KOKUN, WANA-POTU (S). A very large tree. Bark rough, corky, grey, bright yellow within. Forests in moist low country between 1,000 - 4,000'; rather rare. Wood pale yellowish-brown, smooth, light, readily splitting. Bark used to polish gold embroidery and also as a snuff when powdered. Not very favourable as a tea-box wood as it splits freely; suitable for small cases (12). Fls. Mch.-May, dull yellowish-brown.

KURRIMIA Wall. (13) 1:274.

zeylanica Arn.; PALEN, ET-HERALIYA, URU-HONDA(S), KONNAI(T). Moist region, chiefly in low country, but extending to 5,000'; rather common. Wood pale yellowish-green, heavy, close-grained. The leaves are very like those of a Dipterocarp. The aril is slightly acidulous and edible. Fls. Mch., in hills, Sept., green.

MICROTROPIS Wall. (13) 1:268.

ramiflora Wight; a much branched shrub or small tree. Upper montane zone; rather common. Fls. Nov.-Feb., white.

wallichiana Wight; a small or moderate-sized tree. Lower montane zone, rather common.

PLEUROSTYLIA Wight (13) 1:270. 6:48.

opposita (Wall.) Alst.; PIYARI, PANAKA(S), CHIRU-PIYARI(T). A moderate-sized, much-branched tree; bark rough, pale. Dry country; common. Wood pale brown, close-grained, smooth, rather heavy.

wightii W. & A. = P. opposita (Wall.) Alston

Family COMBRETACEAE

ANOGEISSUS Wall. (13) 2:161. 6:109.

latifolia Wall.; DAWU(S), VEKKALI, VELLAI-NAGA(T). A small tree; trunk erect; bark very smooth, whitish grey. Open grasslands in the dry country; rare but locally abundant. Heartwood extremely hard and tough, but small.

GYROCARPUS Jacq. (13) 2:164. 6:109.

americanus Jacq.; HIMA(S), TANAKKU(T). A moderate-sized or large tree; bark smooth, shining greenish white. Dry and intermediate region; common. Wood very light, soft, greyish white, much used in the north of the island for catamarans (rafts) and the outriggers of boats. Lac is found on this in the Uva country. Fls. Feb.-Mch., Apl., cream-coloured.

asiaticus Willd. = G. americanus Jacq.

jacquinii Roxb. = G. americanus Jacq.

PENTAPTERA Roxb. (13) 6:109.

arjuna Roxb. = Terminalia arjuna W. & A.

TERMINALIA L. (13) 2:158. 6:108.

alata Moon = T. arjuna W. & A.

arjuna W. & A.; KUMBUK(S), MARUTU(T). A very large tree with an extremely thick trunk; bark very thick, smooth, pinkish or greenish white, flaking off in large flat pieces. Banks of streams and rivers in the low country; very common in the dry region, rare in the moist districts. Grows to an enormous size in the beds of tanks and rivers in the dry region and is generally speaking the most noticeable feature of such scenery. The astringent bark is used in medicine. It is remarkable for the immense amount of lime it contains and is largely burnt as a source of lime for chewing with betel. Wood greyish brown, with bands of a darker colour, very hard and heavy, smooth, strong. Fls. Apl., May, greenish white, strongly honey-scented.

belerica Roxb.; BULU(S), TANTI(T). A large tree with a straight, often buttressed trunk; bark vertically furrowed, brown. Low country, moist and intermediate regions; not common. The fruits are the "Beleric Myrobalans" of the old pharmacists and are much used in native medicines. Wood greyish yellow, hard but not durable, moderately heavy. Fls. Feb., pale greenish-yellow.

* catappa L.; COUNTRY ALMOND. KOTTAMBA(S). A native of Malaya, largely planted throughout the low country.

chebula Retz; ARALU(S), KADUKKAY(T). A moderate-sized tree; bark very thick, grey brown. Low country up to 2,500', principally in the dry districts; rather rare, but locally abundant. The fruits are called "Ink-nuts" or "Gall Nuts" by the English and are collected for sale to the Moormen by the country people. They are the "chebulic Myrobalans" of the old pharmacists and are a valued medicine, both when young and in a mature condition. The flesh is very rich in tannin. Wood hard, heavy, very dark, dark brown with a purplish tinge, close-grained, durable. Fls. Apl., greenish white.

TERMINALIA (cont.)
glabra W. & A. = T. arjuna W. & A.
glabra Roxb. = T. arjuna W. & A.
parviflora Thw.; HANPALANDA(S). A moderate-sized tree, with smooth, thin, pale brown bark. Moist region up to 4,000'; rare. Fls. Apl.-June, pale sulphur-yellow.
tomentosa W. & A.; the specimen in Herb. Kew labelled by Gardner as from 'Jaffa Dyke' was doubtless planted there by Mr. Dyke. The species is very doubtfully distinct from T. arjuna.

Family COMPOSITAE

VERNONIA Schreb. (13) 3:5. 6:159.
arborea Ham.; KOBOMELIA(S). A moderate-sized tree. Moist region up to 5,000', rather common. Fls. Aug., Sept., pale violet or white. Wood soft, of no value.

Family CONNARACEAE

AEGICERAS Gaertn. (13) 2:1. 6:67.
minus Gaertn. = Rourea minus (Gaertn.) Alston

CONNARUS L. (13) 2:2. 6:67.
santaloides Vahl = Rourea minus (Gaertn.) Alston
unifoliatus Thw. = Ellipanthus unifoliatus Hk.f.

ELLIPANTHUS Hook.f. (13) 2:3. 6:67.
thwaitesii Hk.f. = E. unifoliatus Hk.f.
unifoliatus Hk.f.; a small tree, 20-30 ft. Moist regions 2,000 - 4,000', rather rare. Fls. Jan., pale green.

ROUREA Aubl. (13) 2:1. 6:67.
minus (Gaertn.) Alston; KIRINDI-WEL(S). A scrambling shrub or small tree. Moist low country up to 3,000', rather common. Very strong ropes for tying buffaloes and strengthening fences are made by twisting the stems. Fls. Apl.
santaloides W. & A. = R. minus (Gaertn.) Alston

Family CORNACEAE

ALANGIUM Lam. (13) 2:285. 6:139.
decapetalum Lam. = A. salviifolium Wangerin
hexapetalum Lamk.
lamarckii Thw. = A. salviifolium Wangerin
salviifolium Wangerin; RUK-ANGUNA(S), MUL-ANNINCHIL(T). An erect tree of small size. Dry and intermediate regions, rather common. Bark bitter. Heartwood hard, close-grained, dark yellow.

CORNUS (Tourn.) L. (13) 6:199.
gharaf Forsk. = Cordia gharaf Ehrenb.

MASTIXIA Blume (13) 2:286. 6:139.
arborea Clarke; a large tree. Montane zone 4,000 - 7,000', rather rare. In favour for tea boxes owing to lightness (12). Fls. Mch., Apl., green; disc yellow.
tetrandra Clarke; MAHA-TAWARA(S). A large tree; bark smooth, pale. Owing to lightness wood in favour for tea-boxes (12). Moist region up to 4,000', rather rare. Fls. Mch.-May, pale green.
var. thwaitesii Clarke; DIYA TALEYA(S); from 4,000 - 7,000' elevation.

Family CYCADACEAE

CYCAS L. (13) 4:121.
circinalis L.; MADU(S). Low tree; trunk cylindrical, frequently forked or branched, attaining 15'. Moist region up to 1,500'. A clear gum exudes from the stems, and flour is obtained from the seeds. Linnaeus gives this as a cultivated plant only. Fls. orange-red.
? rumphii Miq.; MAHA MADU(S). The habit of C. circinalis, but taller, reaching 20' or more. Moist region below 1,000'; very rare and doubtfully native. It is much grown in Colombo gardens. Male plants not yet seen.

Family DATISCACEAE

TETRAMELES R. Br. (13) 2:265. 6:136.
nudiflora R. Br.; NIGUNU, MUGUNU(S), CHINI(T). A very large tree with a straight trunk, unbranched below and buttressed at the base; bark smooth, grey, fibrous. Forests in the low country to 3,000'; rare. Attains 14' in circumference, and is completely deciduous and quite bare when in flower. Wood very soft and light, pale yellow. Wood occasionally mixed up with harder kinds in the manufacture of tea chests (12)

Family DILLENIACEAE

DILLENIA L. (13) 1:12. 6:3.
indica L.; HONDAPARA, WAMPARA(S), UVA(T). A moderate-sized round-headed tree; bark cinnamon-brown. Low country up to 2,000'; common, often planted. It is much planted for ornament. The fruit gives a lather with water, and is used as soap. Fls. July-Aug.; white; stamens yellow; fruit green.

DILLENIA (cont.)

retusa Thunb.; GODAPARA(S), UVA(T). A moderate-sized tree; bark brownish grey. Moist low country; rather common. Wood reddish brown, fine-grained, moderately hard, durable; medullary rays distinct. Fls. May, June, Aug., white; stamens pink or purple; fruit orange.

WORMIA Rottb. (13) 1:11.

triquetra Rottb.; DIYAPARA, SUPARA(S). A moderate-sized tree. Moist low region, ascending to its upper limit, in damp ground; rather rare. Wood reddish, close-grained, moderately hard. Fls. Dec.-Jan., white; stamens yellow.

Family DIPTEROCARPACEAE

BALANOCARPUS Bedd. (13) 1:130. 6:26.

brevipetiolaris (Thw.) Alst.; a small tree; bark smooth, blackish. Intermediate region; very rare. Only known from summit of Doluwa Kanda (1,000'), a few miles north of Kurunegala. Fls. May, June.

zeylanicus Trim. = B. brevipetiolaris (Thw.) Alston

COTYLELOBIUM Pierre (13) 6:25.

scabriusculum Brandis; NAPAT-BERALIYA(S). A large tree. Moist low country. Fls. Apl.

DIPTEROCARPUS Gaertn.f. (13) 1:113. 6:22.

glandulosus Thw.; DORANA(S). A large tree. Moist low country; rare. The blackish resinous oil, 'Dorana tel', is a good substitute for Gurjun Balsam for leprosy. Fls. Mch., Apl.

hispidus Thw.; BHU-HORA(S). A very large tree. Moist low country, rare. Stem straight, cylindrical; bark pale greyish. Fls. Apl.

insignis Thw.; a large tree. Moist low country; rare. Fls. Apl., purplish yellow.

scabridus Thw.; a large tree; bark darker than in D. zeylanicus, exfoliating in small pieces. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Apl., cream coloured, with pink blotch.

* turbinatus Moon; a native of Malaya, said to be cultivated in Ceylon. It affords the Gurjun Oil of medicine.

zeylanicus Thw.; HORA(S). A very tall tree with a straight erect trunk. Bark pale brownish, flaking off in rather large pieces. Moist low country and extending into lower montane zone; common. Affords a a greenish grey semi-liquid resin. Wood moderately hard, rather light red; not durable, but great lengths can be obtained which makes it valuable for scaffolding and other temporary purposes. Fls. Feb., petals purplish red with a yellow border.

DOONA Thw. (13) 1:118. 6:23, 25.

affinis Thw.; a large tree. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Mch., creamy white.

DOONA (cont.)

congestiflora Thw.; TINIYA(S). A very large tree; bark rather thick and easily stripped off. Moist low country; rare. Wood pale reddish brown, rather light, moderately hard. In great demand as a tea-box wood, cedar-like in appearance, light, easily worked (12). Fls. Aug., Sept., pale pink.

cordifolia Thw.; BERALIYA(S), KOONGILI(T). A large tree; bark smooth, coming off in flakes. Moist low country; rather rare. Hop-like globular leafy galls are abundantly produced on this species, even on seedling plants; they are composed of small undeveloped deflexed linear leaves with tubular bases. A very good varnish-resin is afforded by this tree. The name 'Yakahalu' seems to be applied to this tree in the S. Prov. The seeds are eaten after having been roasted. Fls. Feb.; said to flower every third year.

? disticha Pierre; a large tree. Moist low country; very rare.

gardneri Thw.; KOONGILI(T). A large tree; bark thick, smooth. Lower montane zone; the only hill species of Doona. Wood hard, even-grained, durable, reddish brown; called 'Red Doon' by the sawyers in the hill country, and used for sleepers in the Haputale railway. Fls. Jan.-Apl., pale pink.

macrophylla Thw.; HONDA-BERALIYA(S). A large tree; bark smooth, pale, flaking. Moist low country; rare. Called 'Napat Yakahalu' in S. Prov. (Broun). Affords a good yellowish-white resin. Timber good. Fls. Feb.

nervosa Thw.; KOTIKAN-BERALIYA, HIN-BERALIYA(S). A large tree. Moist low country; rare. The curious hop-like galls are also found on this species. Fls. Mch., Apl.

oblonga Thw.; PANAMORA(S). A tree; young parts pubescent.

ovalifolia Thw.; PINI-BERALIYA(S). A large tree. Moist low country, rare. Affords a good white resin.

trapezifolia Thw.; YAKAHALU(S). A large tree; bark dark. Moist low country up to 2,500' or more; rather common. Easily recognized by the fine small raised reticulation of the upper surface of the leaf. The name 'Yakahalu' is applied, with different prefixes, to several other species of this family in the south of Ceylon. This is called 'Beraliya Yakahalu' in S. Prov. There appear to be several varieties recognized by the natives and possibly more than one species are confounded here. The fruits are dried, pounded and made into flour for food, and are largely consumed when they can be got, but are said to be produced only every seventh year. Fls. Apl.

? venulosa Thw.; a large tree; bark smooth, pale, flaking. Localized in in the 'low country'. Fls. Apl., white.

zeylanica Thw.; DUN(S), KOONGILI MARAM(T). A large tree, reaching 60 ft. or more; bark rough, cinnamon brown. Lower montane zone and upper zone of the moist low country, 1,000 - 4,000'; common, and formerly much more so. A characteristic tree of the lower hill forests, now much cleared. The mode of branching horizontally chiefly at the top, and the preference of the tree for the crests of hills, which causes their outlines to stand out against the sky, gives the tree at a distance much the appearance of the Stone Pine of Italy. Fls. Mch.-May, pale rose or quite white. The enlarged sepals, when half-grown, a brilliant crimson.

DYRELLA Heim. (13) 6:25.
scabriuscula Heim. = Cotylelobium scabriusculum Brandis

ELAEOCARPUS Burm. ex L. (13) 6:26.
copalliferus Retz = Vateria copallifera (Retz) Alston

HOPEA Roxb. (13) 1:124. 6:25.
cordifolia Trim.; UVA MENDORA(S). A very large tree; bark thick, with deep longitudinal fissures, nearly black. Intermediate region at 1,500-2,000'. It is called Mendora where it grows. Wood very hard, yellow, smooth, and shining.
discolor Thw.; IRREDURULLA, DURULLA(S). A large tree. Moist low country; rather rare. Like many other Dipterocarps this is called 'Dun' in S. Prov.; it is also known as 'Malmora' there.
jucunda Thw.; RATA-BERALIYA(S). A large tree. Moist low country forests, rather rare. Wood hard, smooth, yellowish brown, rather heavy.
var. modesta A. DC., found along with Doona ovalifolia, which it resembles.

ISOPTERA Scheff. (13) 1:116. 6:23.
lissophylla Livera; a large tree with blackish bark. Moist low country, rather rare. Called 'Malmora' in the S. Prov.

ISAUXIS Arn. (13) 1:127.
roxburghiana Thw. = Vatica chinensis L.

MONOPORANDRA Thw. (13) 1:137. 6:27.
cordifolia Thw. = Stemonoporus cordifolius (Thw.) Alston
elegans Thw. = Stemonoporus elegans (Thw.) Alston

SHOREA Roxb. (13) 1:116. 6:23,26.
brevipetiolaris Thw. = Balanocarpus brevipetiolaris (Thw.) Alston
dyerii Thw.; "South of the Island", according to Thwaites. Fls. red.
lissophylla Thw. = Isoptera lissophylla Livera
oblongifolia Thw.; DUMMALA(S). A large tree, bark brown, flaky. Moist low country; rather common. Called 'Dun' in W. Prov. Fls. Apl.-June, yellow, with pink base.
reticulata Thw.; a tree. Only known from the specimen collected in Morowak Korale, Southern Province.
stipularis Thw.; a large tree. Moist low country, up to 3,000'; rather rare.
var. minor Thw.

STEMONOPORUS Thw. (13) 1:132. 6:25,27.
acuminatus Bedd.; a large tree; stem smooth. Apparently extends to the dry region. Fls. Nov., dull yellow.
affinis Thw.; a small or moderate-sized tree; bark rather dark. Lower montane zone; rare. Only in the N.E. mountain-mass. Fls. Aug.-Nov., yellowish white.

STEMONOPORUS (cont.)

canaliculatus Thw.; a moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; rare. Fls. Apl.

cordifolius (Thw.) Alston; a moderate-sized tree; bark smooth. Moist low country, rare; not uncommon at about 3,000'. Fls. Dec.-Apl., yellow.

elegans (Thw.) Alst.; a moderate-sized, much-branched tree. Moist low country; very rare. At the foot of Adam's Peak, at about 2,000'. Fls. Apl.

gardneri Thw.; Bark pale greyish. Lower montane zone; rare. Near Adam's Peak at about 5,000'. Fls. Jan.-Mch., yellowish white.

lanceolatus Thw.; a small tree. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Mch., yellowish white.

lewisiana Trim. = Vateria? lewisiana (Trim.) Alston

(?)moonii Thw.; very rare. Very unlike the rest of the genus; the rigid persistent crowded stipules give it a very singular appearance.

nervosus Thw.; moist low country. A very doubtful species and probably only a variety of S. nitidus.

nitidus Thw.; a moderate-sized tree, with whitish bark. Moist low country; rare. Fls. Apl.

var. lancifolius Dyer.

oblongifolius Thw.; a large tree. Lower montane zone; very rare, up to 4,000'. Fls. May.

petiolaris Thw.; a moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; up to 1,000'; very rare. Fls. Sept., pale yellow.

reticulatus Thw.; a moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Sept., pale yellow.

rigidus Thw.; moist low country; rare.

zeylanicus (Wight) Alston; moist low country; rare. Fls. Apl., pale yellow.

wightii Thw. = S. zeylanicus (Wight) Alston

SUNAPTEA Griff. (13) 6:25.

? disticha Trim. = Doona ? disticha Pierre

VATERIA L. (13) 1:130. 6:26,27.

acuminata Hayne = V. copallifera (Retz) Alston

ceylanica Wight = Stemonoporus zeylanicus (Wight) Alston

copallifera (Retz) Alston; HAL(S). Moist low country, especially near streams, up to about 2,000'; common. A very beautiful tree, often planted for ornament. The stem exudes a clear yellowish resin abundantly, equal to the best dammar. The bark is greyish; it is much used for checking the fermentation of toddy, and many trees are killed by being stripped. Wood light, rather hard, yellowish grey. The seeds are ground into meal and eaten. A tea-box wood, durable and easily worked (12). Fls. Apl., May, cream-coloured, sweet-scented.

cordifolia Thw. = Stemonoporus cordifolius (Thw.) Alston

elegans Thw. = Stemonoporus elegans (Thw.) Alston

indica Bl. = V. copallifera (Retz) Alston

VATERIA L. ? (13) 1:130. 6:25.
lewisiana (Trim.) Alst.; a tree found near Palmadulla.

VATICA L. (13) 1:127. 6:25.
affinis Thw.; HAL MENDORA(S). A large tree. Moist low country; rare. Wood like V. chinensis, but heavier and of darker colour. Fls. Mch.
lewisiana Livera = Vateria? lewisiana (Trim.) Alston
chinensis L.; MENDORA(S). A moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; rather common, especially near streams. The foresters call this the 'Swamp Mendora'. Wood hard, moderately heavy, smooth, even-grained, brown; very useful. A yellow transparent resin exudes abundantly from the stem. Fls. July, white.
obscura Trim.; DUN(S), TUMPALAI(T). A large tree with rather smooth brown bark. Dry country; rare. Gregarious, forming forests in the Eastern Province and in the Province of Uva; locally abundant. Wood hard, heavy, brown. Affords an odorous sticky gum-resin. The Tamil name is said to be a corruption of the Vedda 'Dumala', resinous, and the resin of the tree is used for light. Fls. June, pinkish white.
roxburghiana Bl. = V. chinensis Linn.

Family EBENACEAE

DIOSPYROS L. (13) 3:90. 6:180.
acuta Thw.; a moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; very rare. Timber when freshly cut is dirty white, but on exposure turns red: small trunk; no black heartwood; wood heavy, compact (11). Fls. Sept., pale green.
affinis Thw.; KALUVELL, SEMEL PANACHAI(S). A moderate-sized tree. Intermediate region; very rare. The coloured heartwood is usually small, but occasionally very good; one tree measuring 24.4 metres high (80 ft.) and nearly 2 metres circumference (6½ ft.) possessed a small black heartwood only 100 mm. (4 ins.) diameter; in some specimens much smaller than the foregoing the heartwood was large, streaked brown, and probably sold as 'bastard ebony'. Such samples often equal to our best woods from an ornamental point of view (11). Fls. July, greenish white.
albiflora Alston; a tree; twigs green; young parts covered with black hair. Low moist country.
atrata Alston; a tree; young parts covered with black hair. Low country in the intermediate zone; rather rare. Fls. May, July, Sept.
attenuata Thw.; KADUMBERIYA(S). A small or moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; very rare. Timber red with small black decaying heartwood, heavy, very compact, fine-grained; the smallness of the tree, maximum diameter being about 160 mm. (6-6½ ins.), renders it impossible for most commercial purposes; tracheal elements narrow but irregularly differentiated; fibres abundant. The medullary rays and vessels have characteristic large lumina (11). Fls. Sept., pale green.

DIOSPYROS (cont.)

crumenata Thw.; Moist region, 2000-4,000'; rather rare. Timber - this is of medium quality and belongs to the red kind. The red colour intensifies from without inwards, and local black strands occur here and there. The coloured heartwood is not usually large; some specimens, however, yield a large black and brown streaked heartwood of considerable beauty and value. The sapwood is much less durable than the heartwood in consequence of the wide-lumened tracheal and parenchymatous elements there existing. The heartwood contains a fair percentage of fibres of narrow lumen (11). Fls. Apl., May, cream-white.

ebenum Koenig; KALUWARA(S), KARUNKALI(T). A large tree with an erect trunk; bark dark grey, finely cracked longitudinally. Forests, chiefly in the dry region, especially in the N.E. portion; common and gregarious. In the moist region rarer and sporadic, extending up to 4,000'. The leaves vary considerably in form and venation; in the moist region they are larger and more acuminate. Wood very heavy and hard; heartwood large, jet black or with some narrow brownish streaks. A large export, though much less than formerly, takes place from Trincomalie and other ports, and much goes to China for the manufacture of small black pipes used in smoking opium. Fls. Mch., pale greenish-yellow.

embryopteris Pers. = D. malabarica Kostel

embryopteris var. atrata Thw. = D. albiflora Alston

embryopteris var. nervosa Thw. = D. albiflora Alston

gardneri Thw. = D. walkeri Guerke

glutenifera Wall. = D. malabarica Kostel

hirsuta L.f.; a moderate-sized tree. Forests in moist low country; rather rare. The timber possesses no black heartwood, and when freshly cut is dirty white in colour, turning reddish on exposure. The colour is due to coloured contents, mainly in the wood parenchyma and medullary ray cells; a change in colour of the walls occurs (11). Fls. Mch., Apl., pale brownish-yellow.

insignis Thw.; GONA, PORUWA-MARA, WAL-MEDIRIYA(S). A large tree. Moist low country up to 2,000'; rather common. The heartwood is very small, black with paler streaks, and is one of those called 'Kalumediriya'. Fls. Mch. and Sept., white.

malabarica Kostel;

melanoxylon Roxb.; KADUMBERIYA(S). A small tree; bark deeply fissured, both transversely and vertically, in alternate grey and black layers. Low country in the dry region; very rare. The Singhalese call the tree Kadumberiya in this district. They collect the unripe fruits and after steeping them in water for two to three days pronounce them fit to eat. Ripe fruits are abundant from May to July (11).

montana Roxb.; MULKARUNKALI, KATTUKANI, VAKKANA(T). A small tree; bark yellowish grey, smooth. Dry region; rather common.

moonii Thw.; KADUMBERIYA, KALUVELLA(S). A moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; rare. Fls. Sept. A typical red wood with occasional small black strands; black heartwood absent or small; the elements are feebly lignified, even the fibres; vessels have rather large transverse dimensions. The colouring substances are not very abundant.

DIOSPYROS moonii (cont.)
The timber is much inferior to ebony but superior to the yellow and white woods already described. It is rarely felled even where very abundant, and most natives disregard it as a source of durable timber (11). Fls. Sept.

oocarpa Thw.; KALU-KADUMBERIYA, ETA-TIMBIRI(S), VILLAI-KARUNKALI(T). A moderate-sized tree; bark yellowish. Low country in the dry or intermediate region; rather rare. Said to afford a Calamander-like heartwood. The timber is very variable. The young trees have usually a small black or brown heartwood and a sapwood of a faint red tint; large trees possess a coloured heartwood of considerable size; one tree having a total diameter of 695 mm. had a heartwood of 440 mm. diameter. The heartwood of such trees is invariably irregular in outline and presents a beautiful alternation of black and brown layers which from an ornamental point of view greatly enhances the value of the timber; such specimens are almost equal to Calamander for ornamental purposes.(11). Fls. Apl.

oppositifolia Thw.; KADUMBERIYA, KALUMEDIRIYA(S). A moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; very rare. According to Thwaites the timber of this very much resembles true Calamander wood. The timber when freshly felled is white or dirty white in colour, with a hollow decayed centre. Young trees 75 mm. (3 ins.) in diameter are invariably hollow in the centre and large trees measuring 480 mm. in diameter possess only a narrow peripheral band of dirty white living wood, the central and median portions being quite rotten. On exposure the timber changes to a darker colour with irregular streaks of black, often giving a pattern to the transverse section similar to that noted in D. ovalifolia (11). Fls. Dec., white.

ovalifolia Wight; KUNUMELLA, HABARA(S), VEDUKKANARI(T). A moderate-sized tree; bark greyish brown, rough. Low country in the dry region; rather common. Also in the moist region, 2,000 - 4,000'; rare. Heartwood brown, streaked with black, very inferior to true ebony. Fls. Jan.-Apl., cream-coloured.

peregrina Gamble = D. malabarica Kostel

pruriens Trim. = D. trichophylla Alston

quaesita Thw.; CALAMANDER. KALUMEDIRIYA(S). A large tree with an erect trunk and horizontal branches; bark blackish grey, thin, almost smooth or with slight longitudinal fissures. Forests of the moist low country below 1,000'; rare. This affords the finest of the variegated woods known as Calamander. The tree is much sought after, and is becoming scarce. Fls. Apl.

racemosa Roxb.; KAHAKALA, KALUWELLA(S). A moderate-sized tree. Moist region to 3,000'; rather common. The timber is without coloured heartwood. The leaves are easily recognized by the very distinct and close reticulate venation. Fls. May, white.

sylvatica Roxb.; SUDU-KADUMBERIYA(S), KARUPPU THOVERIA(T). A moderate-sized tree, rather slender; bark blackish grey. Moist low country, and up to 4,000'; rather rare. Fls. Apl., white.

DIOSPYROS (cont.)

thwaitesii Bedd.; KADUMBERIYA(S). A moderate-sized tree. Forests in moist low country; rather rare. The sapwood when freshly cut presents a dirty appearance; the heartwood is dull red, and there is no real black heartwood, only small black traces here and there. The coloured materials in the various elements are small in quantity: fibres are abundant and medullary rays poor, hence an even-grained timber results. Rings of growth sometimes conspicuous, the light narrow rings measuring 0.2 - 1.2 mm. radical diameter and being distanced 2-8 mm. radically from one another (11). Fls. white.

toposia Ham. = D. racemosa Roxb.

trichophylla Alston; BU-KALAVARA(S). A small tree. Moist low country; very rare.

walkeri Guerke; KADUMBERIYA, KALLU(S). A moderate-sized tree; bark thick. Moist region up to 2,000'; common. Heartwood none or very small. Timber yellow with occasional black strands, inferior, similar to D. sylvatica; wood parenchyma wide-lumened; tracheal elements rather low in percentage number; large radical strands of parenchyma occur in the wood (cfr. D. quaesita); the coloured contents are not abundant. Timber used for buildings. The wide-lumened parenchyma and the spare contents of the secondary xylem elements prove the timber to be of inferior quality (11). Fls. Jan., Apl., May, creamy white.

EMBRYOPTERIS Gaertn. (13) 6:180.

glutenifera Roxb. = Diospyros malabarica Kostel

MABA Forst. (13) 3:88.

acuminata Hiern; moist low country, below 1,000'; very rare. Fls. Feb., Mch.

buxifolia Pers.; KALU-HABARALIYA(S), JUVARAI, IRUMPALAI(T). A bush or small tree; bark dull grey, rather smooth.

var. angustifolia Thw.;

var. ebenus Thw.;

var. microphylla Thw.;

Low country up to 3,000'. The type common in the dry region.

oblongifolia Hiern; a small or moderate-sized tree; bark dark grey. Moist low country, below 1,000'; rather common. The timber is said to be good. Fls. Mch., Apl.

ovalifolia Hiern; a small tree; bark blackish. Moist low country; very rare.

Family ELAEAGNACEAE

ELAEAGNUS L. (13) 3:461.

latifolia L.; WEL-EMBILLA, KATU-EMBILLA(S). A shrub or small tree. Moist and intermediate region, from sea-level to highest elevations; common. Fls. Oct.-Feb., white, greenish or pale yellow, sweet-scented.

var. thwaitesii Trim.

Family ERICACEAE

RHODODENDRON L. (13) 3:63.

arboreum Sm.; MA-RATMAL(S). A small or moderate-sized tree with a stout, usually twisted trunk and numerous thick branches; bark dark grey, deeply furrowed. Open ground in the upper montane zone, i.e. above 5,000'; common, generally growing gregariously. On the patanas the trees are usually scattered, contorted, and more or less stunted in growth; but when growing together, as on Horton Plains, they attain a large size. Fls. Apl.-July, dark crimson.

Family EUPHORBIACEAE

ACTEPHILA Blume (13) 4:14.

neilgerrhensis Wight; a small tree. Moist region up to 6,000'; rather common. Fls. Sept.-Dec.

AGROSTISTACHYS Dalz. (13) 4:54. 6:264.

hookeri Benth.; KUNU-BERU, MAHA-BERU, DIYA-BERU(S). A small tree. Moist region, below 1,000'; very rare.

* ALEURITES Forst. (13) 6:263.

* triloba Forst.; TEL-KEKUNA(S). Common in native gardens, grown for its oil. Wood white, soft, light, rarely used as a tea-box wood (12).

ANTIDESMA Burm. ex L. (13) 4:42. 6:262.

alexiteria L.; a small tree; bark grey. Moist region up to 2,000'; common. Fls. reddish.

bunius Spreng.; KARAWALA KEBELLA(S). Small tree with greyish brown bark. Moist region up to 3,000', common. Fruit eaten. Fls. Apl., May, Sept., reddish.

bunius var. thwaitesianum Trim. = A. thwaitesianum Muell. Arg.

diandrum Trim. = A. walkeri Pax & K. Hoffm.

ghesaembilla Gaertn. = A. alexiteria L.

lanceolatum Thw. = A. walkeri Pax & K. Hoffm.

lanceolatum var. walkeri Tul. = A. walkeri Pax & K. Hoffm.

pyrifolium Muell. Arg.; a middle-sized tree. Moist region up to 5,000', rather common. Fls. Dec.-Mch., palepinkish-yellow.

thwaitesianum Muell. Arg.; small tree. Moist region; very rare. Fls. Sept., reddish.

walkeri Pax & K. Hoffm.; a much-branched bush or small tree. Moist region, below 1,500'; rather rare.

zeylanicum Lam.; HIN-EMBILLA(S). Small tree, much branched. Low country in both moist and dry regions; common. Fls. July, green

APOROSA Blume (13) 4:39. 6:262.

acuminata Thw.; a small tree. Moist region, 2 - 3,000'; rare. Fls. Sept., greenish.

fusiformis Thw.; a middle-sized tree; bark brown. Forests of the montane zone 4 - 6,000'; rather common. Fls. Dec.-Mch., yellowish.

lanceolata Thw.; HIN-KEBELLA(S). Small tree. Moist region up to 2,000'; common, especially below 1,000'. Fls. Jan., Mch., yellow.

latifolia Thw.; MAPUT-KEBELLA, KAMPOTTA, PEPILIYA(S). A middle-sized tree. Moist region below 1,000'; rather rare. Wood very hard and durable. Fruit eaten. Fls. Mch., Apl.

lindleyana Baill.; KEBELLA, BARAWA-EMBELLA(S), VITTIL(T). A middle-sized, much-branched tree; bark brown, smooth. Moist region up to 2,000'; common. Fls. Jan., Feb.

BREYNIA Forst. (13) 4:33.

rhamnoides Muell. Arg.; GAS-KAYILA(S), MANIPULNATI(T). A small tree or bush; bark yellowish-grey. Low country in the moist region to 3,000'; common. Fls. July, yellow.

BRIDELIA Willd. (13) 4:10.

moonii Thw.; PAT-KALA(S). Moist low country up to 2,000'; common. Fls. June.

retusa Spreng.; KETA-KALA(S), MUL-VENKAI(T). A small tree; bark smooth, pale yellowish-grey. Moist low country up to 2,000'; common. Timber useful for house-building. Fls. June, green, tinged with red, disc purple.

CHAETOCARPUS Thwaites (13) 4:74. 6:267.

castanocarpus Thw.; HEDOKA, HEDAWAKA(S), PALANAKUNA, SADAVAKU(T). A tree. Moist region below 2,000'; rather rare. Timber very hard. Fls. Dec.-Mch.

coriaceus Thw.; HEDOKA, HEDAWAKA(S). A moderate-sized tree. Moist region; rather common to 2,000'. Fls. Dec.-Mch., pinkish.

pubescens Hk.f.; a small tree. Moist region below 1,000'; very rare.

CLEIDION Blume (13) 4:68.

javanicum Bl.; OKURU(S). A small tree; bark pale yellowish-grey, smooth. Moist region to 2,000'; rather rare. Fls. Mch., green.

nitidum Thw.; a small tree; bark whitish. Lower montane zone; rare. Fls. May and Sept.

CLEISTANTHUS Hk.f. (13) 4:11. 6:256.

acuminatus Muell. Arg.; small tree; bark smooth, greyish brown. Moist low country, below 1,000'.

collinus Benth.; MADARU(S), WODAYU, WODAN(T). A small tree; bark corky, pustulate, reddish grey. Low country; very rare. The heartwood is very hard and dark red. Bark and fruit said to be very poisonous.

ferrugineus Muell. Arg.; a small tree, bark dark brown. Moist low country to 3,000'. Fls. Mch.

CLEISTANTHUS (cont.)

pallidus Muell. Arg.; VISA(T). A small much-branched tree. Low country in both regions, up to 2,000'; rather rare. Fls. Apl., pale green.

var. subglauca Trim.;

patulus Muell. Arg.; a small tree. Moist low country below 1,000'; rather rare. Fls. Mch., yellow.

robustus Muell. Arg.; a small tree. Moist low country below 1,000'; rare. Fls. Mch.

CROTON L. (13) 4:46. 6:259,263.

aromaticus L.; WEL-KEPPETIYA(S), TEPPADDI(T). A shrub or small tree; bark smooth. Low country, the type principally in the dry region; common. A small red coccid occurs on the bark of the older trees and is collected in districts where it is abundant to mix with the colours used in lacquer work. This lac is collected in the dry season for the Kandyan lacquer industry. It is melted in a metal pot over a fire and is then called Keppitiya Resin. Fls. Aug.-Nov., greenish white.

aromaticus var. lacciferus Trim. = C. lacciferus L.

caudatus Geisel.; very like C. aromaticus but semi-scandent. Dry region; rare.

cyanospermus Gaertn. = Prosorus cyanosperma Thw.

klotzschianus Thw. = C. officinalis (Klotzsch.) Alston

lacciferus L.; KEPPETIYA, GAS-KEPPETIYA(S). Chiefly in the moist region up to 3,000'; very common.

moonii Thw.; a small tree; bark brown. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Sept., greenish.

nigro-viridis Thw.; a small tree; bark smooth, grey. Lower montane zone, 3 - 5,000'; rather rare. Fls. Apl.-Sept.

oblongifolius Roxb.; MILLAKUNARI(T). A small tree; bark pale. Dry region, rare; Fls. July, pale greenish.

officinalis (Klotzsch.) Alston; a shrub or small tree; bark whitish. Dry and intermediate regions; rather common. Fls. Feb., July, Aug., white.

thwaitesianus Muell. Arg. = C. officinalis (Klotzsch.) Alston

CYCLOSTEMON Blume (13) 4:37. 6:262.

longifolius Bl.; a tree 30 - 40' high; bark grey, rugose. Moist region at about 3,000'; rare. Fls. Feb.-June, lemon yellow.

macrophyllus Trim. = C. longifolius Bl.

zeylanicum Baill. = C. longifolius Bl.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM Blume (13) 4:41. 6:262.

glaucescens Bl. = D. neilgherrense Thw.

neilgherrense Thw.; a small tree. Forests of the montane zone, 4 - 7,000'; rather common. Young leaves often pale pink. Habit of a lauraceous plant. Fls. July, yellowish.

roxburghii Baill. = D. neilgherrense Thw.

DIMORPHOCALYX Thwaites (13) 4:54.

glabellus Thw.; WELIWENNA(S), TENUKKI(T). A small much-branched tree; bark cinnamon-grey. Dry region; very common. The male and female are so different that the plants are constantly collected as different species. The young branches are often strongly ridged with thick lines of cork. Fls. July, Aug.-Feb., white.

EMBLICA Gaertn. (13) 6:259.

officinalis Gaertn.; NELLI(S), TOPPINELLI(T). A small or middle-sized tree, rarely 30' high, with a crooked trunk and spreading branches; bark thin, grey, with numerous bosses. Exposed places, especially on patana land in the moist region, up to 4,000'; very common. The acid and astringent fruit is an important native medicine. Fls. Oct., greenish-yellow.

EUPHORBIA L. (13) 4:4. 6:255.

antiquorum L.; DALUK(S), CHATURA-KALLI(T). A tree 15-30'; trunk stout, often 3' or more in circumference, cylindrical or fluted; bark thick, very rough and corrugated, brown. Low country in rocky and stony places, especially in the dry region; common. A very abundant tree in the dry forests near the coast, and familiar to all travellers, by whom it is generally called a "Cactus". The plant usually appears leafless, as the small fleshy leaves are quickly deciducus. The whole plant affords a very viscous acrid milky juice. Fls. Sept.-Feb., greenish-yellow; ovary pink.

*neriifolia L.; PATAK(S). A native of India, sometimes planted in gardens.

tortilis Rottl. ex Wight; SINUK(S). A small tree 8-20', much branched. In similar places to E. antiquorum, but much rarer.

EXCAECARIA L. (13) 4:76. 6:267.

agallocha L.; TALAKIRIYA(S), TILAI(T). A small tree. On the coast, by tidal estuaries and backwaters; common. Flowers fragrant; fresh sap extremely acrid, hence called the Blinding Tree of India.

crenulata Wight; a small tree. Forests of montane zone, 4,000 - 6,000'; rather common. Also on Ritigalu at about 2,000'. Fls. Feb., greenish.

GELONIUM Roxb. (13) 4:73.

lanceolatum Willd.; KAKKAIPALAI, VARITTULA, POTPATTAI(T). A tree, much branched; bark grey, smooth. Low country, chiefly in moist region, and rarely extending up to 4,000'; common. Fls. Dec.-Apl., pale yellow

GIVOTIA Griff. (13) 4:50. 6:264.

rottleriformis Griff.; PUTTALAI, VENDALAI(T). A small tree. Dry region; rather rare. Fls. Aug., yellow.

GLOCHIDION Forst. (13) 4:28. 6:260.
brachylobum Muell. Arg. = G. coriaceum Thw.
coriaceum Thw.; small tree; bark whitish. Moist region in lower montane zone; rather rare. Fls. Mch.
coriaceum Tr. = G. pycnocarpum Bedd.
gardneri Thw.; a small tree or shrub. Moist region. Fls. Mch., Sept., yellow.
var. acuminata Trim.; below 1,000', rather common.
montanum Thw.; a small tree, 15-20'. Lower montane zone 3 - 4,000'; rare.
montanum var. ? glaberrima Alston; a shrub or small tree; branchlets angular. Montane zone; rather rare. Fls. Mch.
moonii Thw.; BE-HUNUKIRILLA(S). Shrub or small tree. Moist region up to 4,000'; rather common. Fls. Jan.-Mch., pale yellow.
nemorale Thw.; tree. Moist region below 1,000'; very rare. Fls. Dec.
pachycarpum Alst.; ? small tree. Central Province. Fls. Sept.
pycnocarpum Bedd.; small tree; bark yellowish. Lower montane zone; rather rare. Fls. Sept.
pycnocarpum var. elliptica Hk.f. = G. pachycarpum Alst.
stellatum Bedd.; bush or small tree; bark pale, lenticellate. Low country in both regions, and up to 4,000'; common. Fls. Jan.-Mch., yellowish.
rigidum Muell. Arg. = G. stellatum Bedd.
zeylanicum A. Juss.; HUNUKIRILLA(S). Tree; bark rather smooth, brownish grey. Moist low country, up to 2,000'; common. Fls. Dec.-Apl., July, pale green.
var. tomentosum Trim.;

GOUGHIA Wight (13) 4:42. 6:262.
neilgherrensis Wight = Daphniphyllum neilgherrense Thw.

GYNOON A. Juss. (13) 4:30. 6:261.
rigidum A. Juss. = Glochidion stellatum Bedd.

HEMICYCLIA W. & A. (13) 4:36.
gardneri Thw.; GALWIRA, ETA-WIRA(S). A small tree. Open places in the dry region; rather rare. Fls. Apl., pale yellow.
lanceolata Thw.; a moderate-sized tree. Moist region below 1,000'; very rare. Fls. Sept.
sepiaria W. & A.; WIRA(S), VIRAI(T). A rigid, much-branched shrub, 6-9' high. Forests of dry region; common. Crimson fruit eaten by natives. Fls. Feb.-Mch.

* HEVEA Aubl. (13) 4:1.
*brasiliensis Muell. Arg. PARA RUBBER. A very successful introduction; yields the leading commercial rubber.

MACARANGA Thou. (13) 4:70. 6:267.

digyna Muell. Arg.; OTA, GAL-OTA(S). A small tree with slender branches; bark yellow. Low country; rare. Fls. Sept., yellow.

indica Wight; VATTAKANNI(T). A large tree. Low country, and up to 4,000'; common. Fls. Apl.

peltata Muell. Arg.; KENDA(S), PAT-KENA, VATTAKANNI(T). A small tree. Moist region up to 3,000'; very common. Fls. Oct., greenish.

roxburghii Wight = M. peltata Muell. Arg.

tomentosa Wight = M. peltata Muell. Arg.

MALLOTUS Lour. (13) 4:64. 6:267.

albus Muell. Arg. = M. tetracoccus Kurz

albus var. occidentalis Hk.f. = M. tetracoccus Kurz

fuscescens Muell. Arg.; a small tree. Moist region to 2,000'; rather common. Fls. Feb., Mch., pale green.

philippinensis Muell. Arg.; HAMPARILA(S), KAPILA(T). A moderate-sized tree, much branched; bark smooth. Low country to about 2,500' in both moist and dry regions; rather common. The powder of the seeds is used medicinally as an anthelmintic in cases of tape-worm and in the cure of itch. The bark is used as a tanning material. The capsules yield a dye giving a permanent, rich, flame colour. Fls. Aug.

repandus Muell. Arg.; a large shrub or small tree. Intermediate and moist regions up to 2,000'; rather rare. Fls. Jan.-Mch., Sept., greenish-yellow.

rhamnifolius Muell. Arg.; a shrub or small tree; bark smooth. Low country up to 3,000', chiefly in the moist region; common. Fls. Dec.-Mch., whitish.

var. (?) ovatifolius Hk.f.;

tetracoccus Kurz; BU-KENDA(S), MULLU-POLAVU(T). A tree 30-40'; bark yellowish grey, smooth. Moist low country to 2,000'; very common. Fls. Apl., May.

walkerae Hk.f.; a small tree. Moist and dry regions, and up to 4,000'; rather common. Fls. Mch.-May, Sept., greenish-white.

MISCHODON Thw. (13) 4:38.

zeylanicus Thw.; TAMMANUA(S), TAMPANAI(T). Tree 30-40' or more, much branched, with rough brown bark. Dry region, common, and extending rarely into the moist region. Fls. Nov., Mch., pale yellowish-green or pinkish.

OSTODES Blume (13) 4:52. 6:264.

minor Muell. Arg.; low moist region below 1,000'; common. Fls. Mch.

zeylanica Muell. Arg.; WAL-KEKUNA, OLUPETTA(S). A tall tree; bark smooth. Forests of moist region, up to 4,000'; common. Fls. Feb. and Oct., yellow.

zeylanica var. minor Thw. = O. minor Muell. Arg.

PHYLLANTHUS L. (13) 4:17. 6:257,261.
cyanospermus Muell. Arg. = Prosorus cyanosperma Thw.
dealbatus Alston; small tree, 8-10' high; bark grey. Fls. Sept.-Jan., green.
emblica L. = Emblica officinalis Gaertn.
indicus Muell. Arg. = Prosorus indica Dalz.
polyphylla Willd.; a shrub or small tree. Dry region; common. Fls. Nov.
stellatus Retz. = Glochidion stellatum Bedd.

PODADENIA Thw. (13) 4:62. 6:266.
sapida Thw. = P. thwaitesii Muell. Arg.
thwaitesii Muell. Arg.; a large tree. Moist region, below 2,000'; very rare. Fls. Apl., crimson-red.

PROSORUS Dalz. (13) 6:259.
cyanosperma Thw.; SUDU-UIJAN, KULU-NIYAN(S). A deciduous tree. Moist region below 1,000'; rare. Fls. Mch., Apl.
indica Dalz.; KARAWU(S). A deciduous tree, 30-40', much branched; bark whitish. Low country up to 2,000', chiefly in the moist region; rather common. Wood white, tough, useful for building. Fls. Apl.

PUTRANJIVA Wall. (13) 4: 34.
roxburghii Wall.; VITCHURUNAI, KARIPPALAI(T). A moderate-sized tree; bark whitish. Dry region; rare. Fls. Feb., green.
zeylanica Muell. Arg.; PELAN(S). A tree 40-50'; bark pale, smooth. Moist low country, very rare, up to 2,000'. Fls. Mch., yellow.

ROTTLERA Roxb. (13) 4:71. 6:266,267.
? alba Roxb. = Mallotus tetracoccus Kurz
tetracocca Roxb. = Mallotus tetracoccus Kurz
thwaitesii Baill. = Podadenia thwaitesii Muell. Arg.

SAPIUM P. Br. (13) 4:75. 6:267.
indicum Willd.; KIRI-MAKULU(S). An evergreen glabrous tree, 20-25'; bark white, smooth. Moist low country, chiefly near the coast; rare. Milky juice poisonous. Fls. Apl., greenish-yellow.
insigne Trim.; TEL-KADURA(S), TILAI(T). A moderate-sized deciduous tree. Dry region; rather rare. Fls. Jan.-Feb., green.
* sebiferum Roxb.; the TALLOW TREE of CHINA. Cultivated occasionally in the higher elevations and shows a tendency to naturalize itself in the jungle near Hakgala Gardens and elsewhere.

SECURINEGA Comm. ex Juss. (13) 6:259.
hysterantha Boj. = Prosorus indica Dalz.

SPHAGIDIA Thw. (13) 4:38.
zeylanica Thw. = Cyclostemon longifolius Bl.

TIGLIUM Klotzsch. (13) 4:46. 6:264.
klotzschianum Wight = Croton officinalis (Klotzsch.) Alston
officinale Klotzsch. = Croton officinalis (Klotzsch.) Alston

TREWIA L. (13) 4:60. 6:265.
nudiflora L.; a moderate-sized tree; bark smooth. Dry country; rare. Wood white, soft, not durable. Fls. May, Oct., pale green.

Family FAGACEAE

* QUERCUS L.
*pedunculata Ehrh.; a large deciduous tree. A native of Europe. It has been introduced at elevations of 6,000', but so far results are not promising.

Family FLACOURTIACEAE

ABERIA Hochst. (13) 1:74. 6:15.
gardneri Clos. = Dovyalis hebecarpa Warb.
hebecarpa O. Ktze. = Dovyalis hebecarpa Warb.

CHLOROCARPA Alston (13) 6:15.
pentaschista Alston; PAT-MA, GOMMA(S), ATTUCHANKULAI(T). A large tree. Low country, chiefly in dry districts. Fls. Apl., yellowish-white.

DOVYALIS E. Mey. (13) 6:15.
hebecarpa Warb.; KETAMBILLA(S). A small, much-branched tree, 16-20'; bark pale grey. Upper zone of moist low country and lower montane zone to 4,000'; rather rare. Fruit pale purple. The fruit is edible and pleasantly acid but the finely hairy skin is an objection. Fls. June, greenish.

ERYTHROSPERMUM Lam. (13) 1:72. 6:14.
phytolaccoides Gardn. = E. zeylanicum (Gaertn.) Alston
zeylanicum (Gaertn.) Alston; DODANWENNA, DODHAM-PANA(S). A small tree, 20-30'. Moist low country; rather rare. Fls. Feb.-Apl., white.

FLACOURTIA Comm. (13) 1:73. 6:15.
indica Merr.; MULANNINCHIL(T). A much-branched shrub or small tree. Dry country; common. Fls. Feb., greenish; berry purplish.
*inermis Roxb.; LOVI-LOVI. Tree grown in gardens for its red acid fruit. A Malayan tree.
ramontchi L. Hérit. var. sapida Roxb.; UGURESSA(S), KATUKALI(T). A small tree. Low country. The small dark fruit is edible, and hence the tree is often cultivated. Another variety with much larger fruit called 'Rata Uguressa' is found and is probably F. cataphracta Roxb. (F. jangomas Miq.), introduced from Malaya.
sepiaria Roxb. = F. indica Merr.

HYDNOCARPUS Gaertn. (13) 1:75. 6:15.

alpina Trim. non Wight = Chlorocarpa pentaschista Alston

octandra Thw.; a tree 40-50'; bark brown. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Mch., greenish-white.

venenata Gaertn.; MAKULU(S), MAKAL(T). A tree; bark smooth, whitish. Low country up to 2,000', on banks of rivers; rather common. The fruits are used as a fish poison, having narcotic properties; and it is said that these are sometimes communicated to the fish so killed. The oil from the seeds is employed in skin complaints. Fls. Mch., Apl., brownish-white.

ROUMEA DC. (13) 6:15.

hebecarpa Gardn. = Dovyalis hebecarpa Warb.

SCOLOPIA Schreb. (13) 1:70. 6:14.

acuminata Clos. KATUKENDA(S). A small tree with smooth rufous-grey bark. Low country both moist and dry, up to 1,500'; rather common. Fls. May-Aug., pinkish-white.

crassipes Clos.; a very large tree. Montane region down to 3,000'; common. Fls. Apl., May, white.

gaertneri Thw. = S. schreberi J. F. Gmel.

pusilla Willd. = S. schreberi J. F. Gmel.

schreberi J. F. Gmel.; KATU-KURUNDU(S). A moderate-sized tree; bark grey. Low country; common up to 1,500', both in moist and dry regions. Thwaites divides the species into three varieties, oblongifolius, cordifolius and lanceolatus. The branched divaricate spines on the trunk are very characteristic. Fls. June-Sept., white. Fruit bright scarlet.

TRICHADENIA Thwaites (13) 1:75. 6:15.

zeylanica Thw.; TITTA-ETA, TOLOL(S). A very large tree. Moist low country, extending to its upper limit; rather rare. A little known forest tree, now become scarce through extensive clearing. The leaves of seedling trees or young shoots are sometimes very large and deeply palmately 7-fid. The wood is useless. An oil is obtained from the seeds and used in skin diseases and for burning. Fls. May, June, pale yellow.

Family GUTTIFERAE

CALOPHYLLUM L. (13) 1:98. 6:20.

bracteatum Thw.; WALU-KINA(S). A large tree with smooth bark. Moist low country, in wet forests; rather rare. Fls. Feb., Mch., white.

burmanni Wight = C. calaba L.

calaba L.; GURUKINA, HINKINA(S), CHIRUPUNNAI(T). A small, round-headed, much-branched tree; bark thick and furrowed. Low country, especially on the coast and in the dry districts; common. Heartwood red, rather hard and heavy. Fls. Mch.-May., white.

CALOPHYLLUM (cont.)

cordato-oblongum Thw.; a very large tree. Moist low country; very rare.

cuneifolium Thw.; a large tree. Lower montane zone; very rare. Fls. June, white.

elatum Vincent; TOMBU-KATA(T). A large tree with dark bark. Found in Eastern Province. Low montane zone; very rare. Fls. June, white.

inophyllum L.; DOMBA, TEL-DOMBA(S), PUNNAI, DOMMAKOTTAI(T). A moderate-sized tree with a thick trunk and smooth grey bark. Low country, principally on the sea-coast; common. On or near the sea-shore throughout Eastern tropics, and often cultivated in inland localities. A very ornamental tree. The fruits are the 'Punnai Nuts' of commerce and are exported to India; they afford abundant oil. Wood rather hard, tough, reddish-brown, closely grained: much used. Fls. May, white, sweet-scented.

pulcherrimum Wall.; a small slender tree with very smooth, bright yellow bark. Moist low country; very rare. Differs from C. calaba in habit and locality, in the narrower and more tapering leaves, and in the fewer and much smaller flowers. The bright yellow bark is distinctive. Fls. Mch., white.

soulattri Burm.f.; DOMBA-KINA(S). A large pyramidal tree with horizontal branches; bark smooth, yellowish-grey. Moist low country; rare. Wood reddish, moderately hard, rather light; attains large dimensions. Fls. Dec.-Mch.

spectabile Willd. = C. soulattri Burm.f.

thwaitesii Planch.; a much-branched tree. Moist low country from 1,000-4,000', rare. Fls. Mch., Apl., yellowish-white.

tomentosum Wight; KINA(S). A large tree with a straight trunk. Moist country at elevations of 2,000 - 4,000'; common. This is the ordinary 'kina' of the lower hill-country, and its seeds afford orange-coloured oil, 'kina-tel', much used by the natives. Wood pale red, rather light, smooth. Occasionally used for tea-boxes, but unsuitable on account of weight; beautifully marked and very durable (12). Fls. Mch., Apl., Nov., white.

trapezifolium Thw.; a large or small tree. Lower montane zone; rare. Only in the N.E. montane region at 4,000 - 5,000'. Fls. Apl., white.

walkeri Wight; KINA(S). A very large tree with a thick, straight, tall trunk, and a rounded head; bark reddish-brown, thick. Upper montane zone in forests; common. The well known 'kina' tree of the mountains, growing often to an immense size. The flowers are very beautiful and sweet-scented, and are said to be produced only once in 3 or 4 years. Wood pale reddish-brown, hard, rather light, durable. This is liable to very curious terminal galls which have been often mistaken for fruit; they are urceolate in form with a 2-lipped chink at the summit and appear to be formed by the fusion and malformation of a pair of opposite leaves. They occur in other species of the genus also. Fls. Jan.-Apl., white or pinkish.

GARCINIA L. (13) 1:94. 6:20.

cambogia Desrouss.; GORAKA(S), KORAKKAIPULI(T). A moderate-sized or large tree with a round head. Low country up to 1,500', principally in the moist region; rather common. Fruit is ripe in July and is acid but pleasant; the rind cut into pieces and dried in the sun is much eaten by the natives, and is very palatable. Wood hard, fine-grained, greyish. The bark affords a transparent gum-resin. Fls. Feb.-Mch., orange-red.

var. papilla Wight.

echinocarpa Thw.; MADOL(S). A moderate or large tree with a thick trunk throwing down many long aerial roots near the ground; bark rather smooth, dark brown. Moist region, in forests from 1,000 up to 6,000'; common in the lower montane zone, abundant especially in the North-East mountain group. Easily recognized by the aerial roots. An oil is obtained from the seeds. Wood light, rather soft; much used. Fls. Apl., greenish.

morella Desrouss.; KANAGORAKA, GOKATU, KOKATIYA(S), MAKKI(T). A small pyramidal tree; bark smooth. Moist low country, ascending to about 2,000'; common. Wood hard, yellowish-brown. This is the gamboge tree and yields abundance of pigment, which is, however, but little collected here. The gamboge of commerce is obtained from Siam, and is the produce of a variety (var. pedicellata Hanb.) of this species, recently raised to specific rank as G. hanburii Hk.f. Fls. May, greenish-white.

spicata Hk.f.; ELAGOKATU, GONAPANA(S), KOKOTTAI(T). A rather low tree with wide-spreading, horizontal branches; bark thick, smooth, brownish. Forests of dry region; very common. Wood yellowish, close-grained, heavy. The pulp of the fruit when young affords a chrome-yellow pigment, but no gamboge is produced by the bark. Fls. Feb.-May, July, pale yellow.

var. acutifolia T.; in the upper zone of the moist low country, 1,000-3,000', common.

terpnophylla Thw.; KOKATIYA(S). A rather small pyramidal tree with slender pendulous branches; bark very smooth, greyish brown. Forests in the moist low country, and (according to Thwaites) also up to 4,000' in the lower montane zone; rare. Wood yellow, close-grained, smooth. Fls. Jan.-Apl., June, pale yellow, scented.

*tinctoria W. F. Wight; RATA-GORAKA(S), SEEMAI-GORAKA(T). A native of South India, often cultivated.

KAYEA Wall. (13) 1:104. 6:22.

stylosa Thw.; HONAKKA, SUWANDA(S). A large tree. Moist low country; very rare (?) Wood brownish-red, fine-grained, rather soft. Fls. Sept., white, sweet-scented.

MESUA L. (13) 1:105.

ferrea L.; NA(S), NAKA(T). IRONWOOD. A moderate-sized tree, pyramidal till old, much branched; bark smooth, pale. Forests of the low country, especially in the moist region; common. One of our most beautiful trees and much planted, especially near Buddhist temples. The large flowers are deliciously scented and the young leaves of an intense blood-red, passing into the dark green of the adult growth through delicate shades of pink. Wood very hard, dark red, extremely durable. An oil is obtained from the seeds. Fls. Apl-June, very sweet-scented.
var sclerophylla Thw., and
var. pulchella Planch. & Trim.

thwaitesii Planch & Trim.; DIYA NA(S). A tree, with rather smooth bark. Moist low country in forests near streams; rather common. Wood as in M. ferrea. Fls. Apl., white.

Family HERNANDIACEAE

HERNANDIA L. (13) 3:455. 6:248.

ovigera L.; PALATU(S). A large tree, with a wide-spreading head. Sea coast of the moist region from Colombo to Matara; rather rare. Fls. Nov.

Family HIPPOCRATEACEAE

HIPPOCRATEA L. (13) 1:275. 6:49.

arnottiana Wight; a tree about 30 ft. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Oct., yellow.

Family ILICACEAE

ILEX L. (13) 1:264. 6:48.

denticulata Wall.; A large tree; bark grey. Upper montane zone; rare. This alone of the three species resembles I. aquifolium. Fls. Jan., Feb., greenish-white.

walkeri Wight & Gardn.; A small tree, much branched; bark grey, longitudinally furrowed. Upper montane zone to the highest elevations; rather common. Fls. Apl.-Oct., white.

wightiana Trim. non Wall. = I. zeylanica Maxim.

zeylanica Maxm.; ANDUN-WENNA(S). A large tree; bark white. Moist low country, to upper limit; rare. Fls. Sept.-Mch., white.

Family JUGLANDACEAE

* JUGLANS L.

*regia L.; COMMON WALNUT. A native of eastern Europe and Asia. Recently introduced and not yet thoroughly tested.

Family LAURACEAE

ACTINODAPHNE Nees (13) 3:445.

ambigua Hk.f.; montane zone, 4,000 - 6,000'; rather common. Fls. Feb., yellow.

var. orbicularis Trim.

elegans Thw.; a much-branched tree; bark smooth. Moist region to 3,000'; rare. Fls. Dec.-Feb., pale greenish-yellow.

glauca Nees; upper montane zone; rare. Fls. Feb., pale yellow.

molochina Nees; branchlets stout; bark whitish. Forests of the upper montane zone, especially at the highest elevations, Fls. Feb.-Apl., brownish-yellow.

var. moonii Hk.f.

pisifera Hk.f.; upper montane zone; rare.

speciosa Nees; a tree 20-40'; bark thick, smooth. Forests of the upper montane zone 5,000' - 8,000', common. Fls. Mch., Apl., yellowish brown.

var. candolleana Hk.f.; extending down to 4,000'.

stenophylla Thw.; about 20-30'; bark yellowish-grey. Moist and intermediate region, 1,000 - 4,000'; rare. Abundant in the Uva patana country. Fls. Apl., May, pale yellow.

ALSEODAPHNE Nees (13) 3:444.

semecarpifolia Nees; WEWARANI(S), RANAI, YAVARANI(T). A large, much-branched tree; bark thick, vertically furrowed. Forests of the dry region; common. Fls. Aug., Sept., Apl., yellowish-green.

BEILSCHMIEDIA Nees (13) 3:439.

zeylanica Trim.; lower montane zone 3,000 - 4,000'; rather rare. Fls. Feb.-Apl.

CINNAMOMUM Blume (13) 3:440. 6:247.

citriodorum Thw.; PENGIRIKURUNDU(S). A moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; very rare. The bark and leaves have a very agreeable odour of lemon and cinnamon combined. Wood rather heavy, close-grained, yellowish. Fls. Apl., greenish-white.

litseifolium Thw.; KUDUKURUNDU(S). A large tree, 50-60'. Montane zone; very rare. Fls. Apl., May, greenish-white.

multiflorum Wight; WAL-KURUNDU(S). A small tree. Moist country up to 3,000' or higher; common. Fls. July, Oct., Jan., pale yellowish-green.

ovalifolium Wight; a small tree, much-branched. Forests and bushy places in montane zone above 4,500'; rather common. Fls. Mch., Apl., Sept., greenish-white.

zeylanicum Bl.; KURUNDU(S), KARUVA(T). A moderate-sized tree; bark thick, reddish. Moist low country to about 2,000'; common. The leaves are sweetly aromatic when bruised. The very aromatic bark is the Cinnamon of commerce, and has doubtless been collected in Ceylon from wild trees since the earliest times. Ibn Batuta in the 14th century, and Nicolo Conti in the fifteenth, both refer to it. But the cultivation appears to date only from the Dutch period; it is now general on the S.W. coast from Negombo to Matara. The form grown is the large-leaved variety,

CINNAMOMUM zeylanicum (cont.)
it is kept pollarded so as to produce numerous erect shoots, and not allowed to grow into a tree. An essential oil is distilled from both the bark and the leaves, the former of which is a large export; the root also affords a camphor. What is known as 'cinnamon suet' is obtained from the ripe fruit, and is or was used to make scented candles for Roman Catholic Churches. Fls. Feb., pale yellow.

CRYPTOCARYA Br. (13) 3:438.
membranacea Thw.; TAWENNA(S). A moderate-sized tree, with a rounded head; bark rather smooth, reddish-grey. Moist low country to 2,000'; rare. Wood heavy, close-grained, greyish-yellow. Its weight is against its use as a tea-box wood (12). Fls. Mch., Oct.-Dec., pinkish-white.
wightiana Thw.; GAL-MORA(S). A large tree. Moist region up to 5,000'; rather common. Fls. Mch., Apl., pale yellow.

LINDERA Thunb. (13) 3:454.
lancifolia Thw.; a tree. Montane zone; very rare.

LITSEA Lam. (13) 3:448. 6:248.
cauliflora Trim. = L. longifolia Bth. & Hk.f.
chinensis Lamk. = L. glutinosa C.B. Rob.
fuscata Thw. = Neolitsea fuscata (Thw.) Alston
gardneri Thw.; TALAN(S). A tree 40-50'; bark grey. Montane zone, 4,000 - 6,000'; rare. Fls. Jan., pale yellow.
glaberrima Thw.; a small tree; bark smooth, reddish-brown. Montane zone, 4,000 - 7,000'; rather common. Fls. Feb.-May, white.
glutinosa C. B. Rob.; BOMI, BOMBI(S), ELUMPURUKKI(T). A moderate-sized tree. Low country up to 3,000'; very common. Frequently used as a tea-box (12). Fls. Jan.-Mch., greenish-yellow.
hookeriana Meissn.; bark pale.
iteodaphne Thw.; KALU-NIKA(S). A small tree, 20-30', or a large shrub; bark rather rough. Montane zone 4,000 - 6,000', rather common. Fls. Jan.-Apl., greenish-white.
var. angustata Meissn.; also in moist low country.
longifolia Bth. & Hk.f.; RAT-KELIYA(S). A small tree; bark rough, grey. Moist region up to 3,000' or higher; common. Fls. Nov.-Mch.
ovalifolia Thw.; a tree, 30-40'; bark rough. Montane zone, 3,000 - 7,000'; common. Fls. Apl., May, Sept., pale yellow.
tomentosa Heyne; KOSBADA, LANDITTAN(S). A moderate-sized tree; bark thin, grey, not furrowed. Moist region up to 4,000'; common. Wood moderately hard and heavy, close-grained, yellowish. Fls. Oct., pale yellow.
undulata Hk.f.; a tree. Moist low country, 1,000 - 2,000'; rare.
zeylanica Nees = Neolitsea involucrata (Lamk.) Alston

MACHILUS Nees (13) 3:443.
macrantha Nees; ULULU(S), KOLA-MAVU(T). Moist region from 1,500 - 4,000'; rather common. Wood light, soft, pale yellow, or nearly white. A favourite tea-box wood, easily worked and light. Sawdust is faintly aromatic (12). Fls. Dec.-Feb., pale yellow.

NEOLITSEA Merr. (13) 6:248.

fuscata (Thw.) Alston; a small tree; bark smooth. Upper montane zone, 6,000 - 8,000'; rather common. Fls. Jan., Feb., yellowish.

involucrata (Lamk.) Alston; DAWUL-KURUNDU, KUDU-DAWULA(S). Small tree; bark thick, smooth, grey. Moist region to 4,000'; very common. Commonly known as 'Wild Cinnamon'. Wood rather light, moderately hard, even-grained, pale orange; takes high polish; used in house-building and for tea-boxes. Fls. Apl.

Family LECYTHIDACEAE

BARRINGTONIA Forst. (13) 2:188. 6:120.

acutangula Gaertn.; ELA-MIDELLA(S), ADAMPU(T). A small tree with thick trunk; bark brownish-grey, rough. Dry region, round margins of tanks and similar places. Wood white, moderately heavy, even-grained. The fruit is chewed as a remedy for sore throat, it is also considered efficacious in rheumatism. Fls. July-Aug.

asiatica Kurz; MUDILLA(S). A rather small or moderate-sized tree with a close round head; bark pale grey. Seashores, very rare. Fls. May, creamy-white.

racemosa Bl.; DIYA-MIDELLA(S), SAMUTHRUM(T). A small tree with long drooping branches; bark grey. Moist low country, especially near the coast. Fls. nearly all the year.

speciosa Forst. = B. asiatica Kurz.

zeylanica Gardn.; bark grey, rough. Moist low country; rare.

CAREYA Roxb. (13) 2:191. 6:120.

arborea Roxb. = C. coccinea A. Chev.

coccinea A. Chev.; KAHATA(S), KACHADDAI, AYMA(T). A small or middle-sized tree with very thick, rough, dark-grey bark. Moist region, especially on exposed patana land, up to 5,000'; very common. Heartwood dark reddish-brown, heavy, moderately hard, even-grained, very durable. The bark is very astringent and is much used in medicine as well as for tanning. The inner bark gives a strong fibre. Fls. Nov.-Mch.

Family LINACEAE

ERYTHROXYLON L. (13) 1:190. 6:34.

monogynum Roxb.; DEVADARAM, CHEMMANATTI(T). A tree, usually small, much branched; bark dark brown, thick, very rough. Dry country; very common. Heartwood very hard, heavy, smooth, dark brown. Fls. Aug., greenish-white.

Family LOGANIACEAE

FAGRAEA Thunb. (13) 3:170.

zeylanica Thunb.; ETAMBURU(S). A small tree; bark rough, warted and vertically cracked, greyish brown. Low country up to 2,000', principally in the moist region; rather common. Fls. May-June, cream-coloured.

STRYCHNOS L. (13) 3:172. 6:196.

nux-vomica L.; GODA-KADURU(S), EDDI, KANCHURAI(T). A rather small or moderate-sized tree; trunk erect; bark smooth, yellowish grey. Forests of the dry region; common. The seeds, the principal source of the poisonous alkaloids strychnine and brucine, are an article of export. The pulp in which the seeds are immersed is eaten by birds. The bark is much used as a tonic. Fls. Aug., greenish-white.

potatorum L.f.; INGINI(S), TETTA(T). A small tree; bark blackish-grey, corky, deeply furrowed. Dry country; rare. Fls. Nov., white.

Family LYTHRACEAE

AXINANDRA Thw. (13) 2:231. 6:129.

zeylanica Thw.; KEKIRIWARA(S). A tree reaching a large size, but usually about 30', with a very straight trunk and numerous short drooping branches; bark smooth, pale brown. Moist low country in forest below 1,500'; rare. Fls. Feb.-June, yellowish-green.

LAGERSTROEMIA L. (13) 2:228. 6:129.

flos-reginae Retz. = L. speciosa Pers.

speciosa Pers.; MURUTA(S), KADALI, PU-MARUTHU(T). Moist low country up to 2,000', especially by rivers and streams; rather common. Deciduous for a short time. Wood light brownish-red, hard, not heavy, very useful. Fls. Apl.-July, deep or light mauve, or bright rose-coloured.

SONNERATIA L.f. (13) 2:229. 6:129.

acida L.; KIRILLA(S), KINNAI(T). A shrub or small tree. Tidal estuaries with the mangroves; rather common. Fls. Sept., dark rose-red.

alba Smith; a bush or small tree with smooth grey bark. Mangrove swamps; very rare. Fls. Nov., filaments white.

apetala Ham.; an erect tree attaining 40'. Mangrove swamps; very rare. This possesses pneumatophores like S. acida L.

Family MAGNOLIACEAE

MICHELIA L. (13) 1:14. 6:3.

* champaca L.; CHAMPAK TREE. MIUNG or GINI HAPU, SAPU, HAPU(S), CHEN-PAKAN(T). Much cultivated, but nowhere native. The fragrant flowers produced in May are much used for temple offerings. Greatly prized as a tea-box wood, but too good for such purposes.

nilagirica Zenk.; WAL-SAPU(S). A moderate-sized or large tree; bark rather smooth, thick, grey. Montane zone, in forests above 5,000', common; and down to 4,000', more rarely. One of the best mountain timbers. Wood pale brown, often somewhat greenish, fine-grained,

MICHELIA nilagirica (cont.)
strong and very durable. One sort is often called by carpenters 'Walburuta' and distinguished from the ordinary 'Wal-Sapu' by darker colour and greater weight. The 'Buruta' wood used for sleepers on the Nanu-oya Railway was this, and not satin-wood. Greatly in demand as a tea-box wood owing to neatness of the package and beauty of wood (12). Fls. Apl., yellow.

Family MALVACEAE

* ADANSONIA L.
*digitata L.; Native of Tropical Africa. Naturalized in the north of the Island.

BOMBAX L. (13) 1:159. 6:30.
malabaricum DC. = Gossampinus malabarica (DC.) Alston

CEIBA Plum. (13) 6:30.
pentandra Gaertn.; IMBUL, PULUNIMBUL, KAPPU(S), PANCHCHI(T). A tall tree with a straight trunk; bark smooth. Low country up to 2,000'; very common. It provides the 'Pulun' or silk-cotton, which is largely used for stuffing cushions and pillows. A bright red resinous gum is afforded by the stem. Fls. Jan.-Mch., creamy white, faintly scented.

CULLENIA Wight (13) 6:30.
excelsa Wight = Durio zeylanicus Gardn.

DICELLOSTYLES Benth. (13) 1:150.
axillaris Benth.; a moderate-sized tree with smooth bark. Low country; very rare. Fls. Feb., June, July, Oct., yellow, red inside.

DURIO Adans. (13) 6:30.
zeylanicus Gardn.; KATU-BODA(S), MULLA-PLAKA, VEDUPUPLA(T). A moderate-sized or large pyramidal tree, with smooth grey bark. Moist region, chiefly at elevations between 2,000 and 5,000', common. Wood light, rather soft, pale yellow. A tea chest-wood of recent years, easily worked and rather pretty (12). Fls. May, reddish-brown.

ERIODENDRON DC. (13) 1:160. 6:30.
anfractuosum DC. = Ceiba pentandra Gaertn.

GOSSAMPINUS Ham. (13) 6:30.
malabarica (DC.) Alston; KATU-IMBUL(S), PARUTTI(T). A tall deciduous tree, with a straight, buttressed trunk; bark smooth, whitish. Low country, up to 2,500'; common. The cotton is used for stuffing cushions. The wood is very soft and light, whitish, and with no heart-wood. A great favourite as a tea-box wood, for its neatness. Commands a good price (12). Fls. Jan., Feb., bright pinkish-red.

HIBISCUS L. (13) 1:151. 6:29.

tiliaceus L.; BELI-PATTA(S), NIR-PARATTHI(T). A much-branched small tree. Low country, chiefly near the coast; common near rivers and streams, growing gregariously. Wood light, rather soft, the heart-wood purplish-grey. The fibre of the inner bark is much used for cordage and mats. Fls. Dec.-Mch., pale yellow.

THESPESIA Corr. (13) 1:157.

lampas Dalz. & Gibs.; a shrub or very small tree. Dry country; apparently very rare. Fls. Feb., bright yellow with a crimson centre.

populnea Soland. ex Corr.; TULIP TREE. SURIYA(S), KAVARACHU, PUVARACHU(T). A small, much-branched, spreading tree; bark rugged. On the sea coast; wild in the dry districts, but usually planted in the moist ones. A favourite tree in the maritime towns, where it was largely planted by the Dutch as an avenue and shade tree. It ripens seed only in the dry region. Fls. all the year.

Family MELASTOMATACEAE

MEMECYLON L. (13) 2:209. 6:124.

clarkeanum Cogn.; a small tree. Moist country; rare. Fls. Sept., white.

cuneatum Thw.; a small tree. Lower montane zone; rare. Fls. Aug., purplish-white.

discolor Cogn.; a small tree. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Sept., white with pink calyx.

ellipticum Thw.; a small tree. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Sept., white.

gardneri Thw.; a small tree, bark yellowish grey. Moist region, principally in the lower montane zone, but going down to 2,000', rather rare. Fls. Jan.-Apl., white.

giganteum Alston; Tree? Moist low country, rare. Fls. July, Aug.

grande Retz.; DODAN-WENNA, DEDI-KAHA(S). A large shrub or small tree with smooth grey bark. Moist region in the low country, especially near the coast, rather common. Wood hard, strong and rather heavy. Fls. Sept.-Apl.

grande var. ovatum Trim. = M. ovatum Sm.

laevigatum Trim. = M. sylvaticum Thw.

leucanthum Thw.; a small tree. Lower montane zone; rather rare. Fls. Apl., pure white.

macrocarpum Thw.; a small tree with a straight, erect trunk. Moist region; very rare.

macrophyllum Thw.; a small tree. Moist low country, rather rare. Fls. white or very pale blue.

orbiculare Thw.; a small tree. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Apl., bright blue.

ovatum Sm.; Moist low country, rather common. Fls. Sept., June, blue.

ovoideum Thw.; a small tree with grey bark. Montane zone; very rare. Fls. Feb.-Mch.

MEMECYLON (cont.)

parvifolium Thw.; a small tree, sometimes reaching 30'. Forests of the upper montane zone, rather common. Wood yellow, hard, heavy. Fls. May, white.

parvifolium var. thomsoni Triana

petiolatum Trim.; a tree with a simple trunk. Dry low country, rare. Fls. Aug.-Sept.

procerum Thw.; a moderate-sized tree, 30-40'. Moist low country; rare.

revolutum Thw.; a small tree. Montane zone. Fls. Sept., white.

rhinophyllum Thw.; a small tree. Moist low country to 3,000'; rather common. Fls. Apl., pale violet-blue.

rostratum Thw.; KURETIYA, HIN-KURETIYA(S). A small tree. Lower montane zone, 3,000 - 4,000'; rather common. Wood yellow, hard, smooth. Fls. May, very pale blue.

sylvaticum Thw.; a small tree. Forests 2,000 - 4,000' or higher; common. Fls. Jan.-Apl., deep violet-blue; calyx white or pink.

varians Thw.; a small tree. Lower montane zone and extending downwards to 2,000'. Fls. Apl. and Sept., pale blue or white.

var. rotundatum Thw.

wightii Thw.; a small tree. Lower montane zone; rather rare. Fls. Mch. and Sept., bluish-white.

var. cylindricum Trim.

Family MELIACEAE

AGLAIA Lour. (13) 1:245. 6:45.

apiocarpa Hiern; a small tree. Moist region, principally in the lower montane zone; rather common. Fls. Jan., Feb., yellow.

*odorata Lour.; a tree cultivated occasionally. A native of Malaya and China.

roxburghiana Miq.; KANNAKOMPU, CHOKKALA(T). A moderate or large tree; bark thin, smooth, dull greyish-orange. Low country; common in the dry region, and rather common in the moist region up to a little over 2,000'. Wood hard, heavy, smooth, close, brown. Fls. July, yellow.

AMOORA Roxb. (13) 1:248.

rohituka W. & A.; HINGUL(S). A moderate-sized tree with a straight trunk; bark thin. Moist region, up to about 3,000'; rather rare. Wood hard, close-grained, dark red. Fls. July, Aug., yellow.

AZADIRACHTA A. Juss. (13) 1:244.

indica A. Juss.; MARGOSA, KOHOMBA(S), VEMPU(T). A tall tree; bark brown, rugged. Wood moderately heavy, very hard, dark red, with large pores. Dry country, common. Stands drought well and is planted as a roadside tree in the north. The bark is astringent and bitter, and is used as a febrifuge. The oil from the seeds, Kohomba-tel, is a universal external application for rheumatism, etc., and as an insecticide. The juice is used as an anthelmintic for cattle. Fls. Mch.-May, white, sweet-scented.

CARAPA Aubl. (13) 1:251. 6:45.
granata (Koen.) Alston; KANDAL-ANGA, SOMUNTHERI(T). A moderate-sized tree. Mangrove swamps on the west coast; rather rare.
moluccensis Lamk.; KONTALI(T). A small tree, similar to C. granata. Mangrove swamps; rare.

* CEDRELA L. (13) 6:47.
*serrata Royle; introduced from India into tea plantations for shade. A tree of rapid growth; six year old plants showed a mean annual height-growth of 4'6". Hypsipyla robusta, a shoot borer, is a serious pest (1). A favourite for tea-chests, at one time imported (12).
*Toona Roxb.; SANTHANA VEMBU, THEVATHARAM(T). Introduced from India into tea plantations for shade.

CHICKRASSIA Trim.
tabularis Trim. = Chukrasia velutina W. & A.

CHUKRASIA A. Juss. (13) 6:46.
tabularis A. Juss.; a large tree; bark brown, rough. Fls. May.
velutina W. & A.; HULANHIK(S), AGLAI, KALOTI(T). A very large tree with a tall straight trunk; bark brown, deeply vertically cracked. Low country. Wood hard, rather heavy, even, shining, brownish-red, durable. Fls. May, pale green.

DYSOXYLUM Bl. (13) 1:247.
binectariferum Hk.f.; a large tree with a straight trunk. Low country, chiefly in the moist region up to 3,000'; rather common. Fls. Jan.-Mch., green.
var. pyriforme Trim.

MELIA L. (13) 1:243. 6:45.
*azedarach L. THE INDIAN OR PERSIAN LILAC or BEAD TREE. MALLAY-VEMPU(T). A native of India, China and Persia; cultivated in Ceylon in gardens.
composita Willd.; LUNU-MIDELLA, VAL-KOLI-OMBA(S), MALAIVEMPU(T). A very large tree; bark smooth, thin, dark. Moist low country; rather common. A tree of extremely rapid growth. Wood much used, light, soft, pale brownish-red, with large pores. The outriggers of native boats are always made of this. Used for afforestation in the low country (2). In great demand as a tea-box wood, durable and easily worked (12). Fls. Feb., white.
dubia Trim. = M. composita Willd.

PSEUDOCARAPA Hemsl. (13) 1:248.
championii Hemsl.; GONAPANA(S). A very large tree; bark roughish, grey. Moist region from 1,000 - 4,000'; rather rare. Wood very hard and heavy, close-grained, reddish. Fls. Jan., yellow.

SOYMIDA A. Juss. (13) 6:46.
febrifuga A. Juss.; SHEM(T). A large tree.

SWIETENIA L. (13) 6:46.
*macrophylla King; HONDURAS MAHOGANY. A native of Honduras and Central America, successfully introduced at elevations up to 1,600'. Large-scale plantations abandoned owing to attack of Hypsipyla robusta Moore.
*mahagoni Jacq.; SPANISH or CUBAN MAHOGANY. A native of Cuba, Jamaica, and other islands of the West Indies. Originally introduced as a roadside tree. Plantations exist at low elevations, chiefly in dry zone. Pest same as for S. macrophylla.

WALSURA Roxb. (13) 1:249.
gardneri Thw.; a small tree, 10-20'. Moist region at about 2,000' - 3,000'; rather rare. Fls. Feb., Mch., white.
piscidia Roxb.; KIRI-KON, MOL-PETTA(S), CHADAVAKKU(T). A small or moderate-sized tree; bark light brown, vertically cracked, rather thick. Low country; very common in the dry region. Wood hard, heavy, close-grained, dark, reddish-brown. Fls. Mch., pinkish-white.
var. acuminata Trim.

Family MIMOSACEAE

ACACIA Willd. (13) 2:122. 6:96.
arabica Willd.; MUL-VEL, OUSSI-VEL(S), KARUVEL(T). A shrub or small tree; bark dark. Dry region; very rare.
*dealbata Link.; SILVER WATTLE. Native of Australia; a successful introduction in the hill country (5,000 - 6,000') and grown for fuel.
eburnea Willd.; UDAI-VEL, KALUDAI(T). A large bush or small tree; bark of young branches purplish brown; stipular thorns always straight. Dry and desert regions, especially near the coast; rather common. The wood is small but very hard, yellowish-white. Fls. Dec.-Feb., bright dark yellow.
ferruginea DC.; a moderate-sized tree; bark rust-coloured. Dry region; very rare. Fls. Aug., yellowish.
leucophloea Willd.; MAHA-ANDARA, KATU-ANDARA(S), VELVEL(T). A large tree; bark thick, pale yellowish-white. Dry region; common. The thick yellowish-white bark is known as 'Velam bark' and is exported to India for the arrack distillers. It is used in Ceylon for dyeing sails, mats, etc., and for tanning, and also affords a coarse fibre. The heartwood is very hard, heavy, brownish red, tough, and strong. Fls. Aug.-Sept., bright pale yellow.
*melanoxylon R. Br.; BLACKWOOD. Native of Australia; a successful introduction in hill country from 5,000 - 6,000'. Average annual height-growth 5'6". Timber inferior to native-grown and used for

ACACIA melanoxylon (cont.)
building and fuel (1). Used for afforestation in the hill country (2).
*mollissima Willd.; BLACK WATTLE. A native of Australia and Tasmania, introduced into the hill country between 3,300 and 6,500', chiefly on original forest-covered land. Growth rapid (1).
planifrons W. & A.; THE UMBRELLA TREE. ODAI, UDAI(T). A small tree; bark very thick, dark grey, rather smooth. Dry region; very rare. Confined to the island of Mannar (and a very small part of the mainland opposite) where it is extremely abundant. The wood is very hard and heavy, pale yellow, and when fresh cut has a faint alliaceous smell. The pods are largely used as food for sheep, goats, and cattle in the dry season. Fls. Oct.-Mch., pale creamy-white.
sundra DC.; RAT-KIHIRI(S), KODALIMURUNKAI, KARANGALI(T). A small or middle-sized tree; bark dark brown. Dry region; rare. The heartwood is red and extremely hard and heavy, bitter. The Singhalese make drinking-cups from it. Fls. Sept., pale yellow or pinkish.
tomentosa Willd.; ANAIMULLI(T). A small bushy tree; bark yellowish-grey, with large lenticels. Dry region; rare. Fls. Feb.-Apl., white.

ADENANTHERA Royen ex L. (13) 2:120. 6:95.
aglaosperma Alston; MAS MORA(S). A moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; rather rare. Fls. Dec., Apl., greenish-pink.
bicolor Trim. non Moon = A. aglaosperma Alston
pavonina L.; MADATIYA(S), ANAIKUNTUMANI(T). A tall tree with erect trunk and pale grey rather smooth bark. Low country, common, but generally planted. Heartwood hard, moderately heavy, close-grained, pale brownish red. Fls. Apl., greenish-white.

ALBIZZIA Durazz (13) 2:128. 6:99.
amara Boiv.; IHA(S), WUNJA(T). A rather small much-branched tree. Dry and desert regions; rare. Wood extremely hard and strong, heavy, and close-grained, dark brown.
chinensis Merr.; KABAL MARA, HULAN MARA(S), PILI VAGEI(T). A tall tree with pale grey, thin, rather smooth bark. Moist low country up to 2,000'; common. Heartwood pale brown, soft, light, recommended for tea-boxes. Quick-growing tree often planted for shade. Fls. Apl., May, white, the upper half of the filaments pink, sweet-scented.
lebbek Benth.; MARA, SURIYA-MARA(S) (at Kurunegala), KONA, VAKAI(T). A large tree with cracked grey bark and wide-spreading branches. Dry region; rather rare. Often planted. Heartwood brown, hard, shining, with large pores; a fine wood, does not warp or crack. Fls. Apl., greenish white.
*moluccana Miq.; a native of Moluccas, Java, and Malaya, planted as a shade tree. Growth rapid (1).
odoratissima Benth.; SURIYA MARA, HURIYI, HURI-MARA(S) (the latter at Kurunegala only), PONNAIMURANKAI(T). A very large tree with thick, grey, rough bark. Low country in both moist and dry regions. Heartwood dark brown, very hard, works and seasons well. Fls. May-Sept., pure white, sweet-scented.
stipulata Boiv. = A. chinensis Merr.

* ENTEROLOBIUM Mart.
*saman Prain; THE RAIN TREE. Much planted as a shade tree by roads.

* LEUCAENA Benth.
*glauca Benth.; a small tree naturalized in many places in the low country. Native of North America.

PITHECOLOBIUM Mart. (13) 2:131. 6:100.
bigeminum Bth.; KAT-PAKKA(T). A moderate-sized tree, with thin, smooth, brown bark. Moist region up to 4,000' or more; common. The wood is poor and light, the heartwood scanty or wanting altogether. Fls. June, cream-coloured.
*dulce Benth.; THE MADRAS THORN. A native of Tropical America, planted for shade trees and hedges.
geminatum Benth.; a small bushy tree with smooth grey bark. Dry region; common. Fls. Sept., Nov.
saman Benth. = Enterolobium saman Prain
subcoriaceum Thw.; MIMINIMARA(S), MALEI-VAGEI(T). A large tree with smooth, thin, grey bark and spreading branches. Montane zone, 4,000 - 6,000'; common. Wood yellowish, light, soft, smooth. Fls. Mch., Aug., greenish-white.
umbellatum Benth.; IYAMALAI, ICHAVALAI(T). A small tree with rather smooth grey bark. Dry and intermediate country, rare. Fls. Sept.-Nov., creamy white.

* XYLIA Benth.
*dolabriformis Benth.; PYINKADO. A native of Burma. Introduced at elevations up to 3,000'. Results not yet available.

Family MORACEAE

ANTIARIS Leschen. (13) 4:96.
toxicaria Leschen.; RITI(S), NETAVIL(T). A tall tree, 120'; trunk straight with a buttressed base; bark grey, pustular. Low country to 2,000'; rather common. The very tough inner bark readily separates from the wood, and, removed entire from large stems, affords excellent ready-made sacks. Fls. Aug.-Sept.

ARTOCARPUS Forst. (13) 4:98. 6:268.
*integra Merr.; KOS(S), PILA(T). Universally cultivated in the low country for its fruit, but nowhere wild in Ceylon. Used for afforestation work in low country (2).
integrifolia L.f. = A. integra Merr.
lakoocha Roxb.; KANA-GONA(S). A large deciduous tree, bark rough. Moist region up to 3,000'; rather rare. Fls. Mch., Apl., Sept.
var. gomeziana Wall.

ARTOCARPUS (cont.)

nobilis Thw.; DEL, BEDI-DEL(S). A tree 40-50'. Moist low country up up to 2,000'; common. The wood is in great request for cabinet-making, and fishing boats are made out of its hollowed trunks. Fls. June.

FICUS L. (13) 4:83. 6:268.

altissima Bl. var. fergusoni King; NUGA, KOSGONA(S). A large tree, 80-100' high, with few aerial roots. Moist low country to 3,000'; common. Fls. Aug.-Nov.

arnottiana Miq.; KAPUTOBO(S). A glabrous tree or shrub. Dry and intermediate region; rather rare. Fls. June-Aug.

asperrima Roxb.; SEWANAMEDIYA(S). A shrub or small tree. Moist region up to 3,000'; common. This is the 'Furniture leaf', used generally for polishing furniture.

*benghalensis L.; BANYAN TREE. MAHA-NUGA(S), AL(T). A very large evergreen tree, 70-100'. Low country to 2,000', especially in the dry region, probably always a planted tree. Fls. Dec.

callosa Willd.; WALGONA(S). A large evergreen tree, 40-60'. Low country up to 2,000'; rather rare. Fls. Sept.

caudiculata Trim.; a large tree, quite glabrous. Moist region below 1,000'; very rare. Fls. June.

cotoneaefolia Vahl; BU-NUGA(S). A large umbrageous evergreen tree. Low country to 2,000', chiefly in the dry region; rather rare. Fls. June.

glomerata Roxb.; ATTIKA(S), ATTI(T). An evergreen tree, 50-60'. Banks of rivers and streams, moist low country to 2,000'; common. The juice of the stem is called 'Kallu toddy' and is used by the Tamils in diabetes. Fls. Nov.

hispida L.; KOTA-DIMBULA(S). A hispidly pubescent shrub or small tree. Fls. Nov., Dec., July. Low country to 3,000'; common.

infectoria Trim. non Roxb. = F. lucescens Bl.

lucescens Bl.; KALAHA(S). A moderate-sized low glabrous deciduous tree. Low country; rare. Fls. Mch.-Sept.

var. lambertiana King; moist and intermediate country to 6,000'.

mollis Vahl; WEL-ARALU(S). A large umbrageous tree. Rocky places and old buildings in the dry region; rather rare. Fls. July-Sept.

mooniana King; a large glabrous tree. Moist region up to 3,000'; rather common. Fls. Jan.-May.

mysorensis Heyne = F. cotoneaefolia Vahl

nervosa Heyne; KALUMADUWA(S). An evergreen tree. Moist region up to 5,000'; rather rare. Wood soft, light, decaying quickly and usually mixed up with the superior kinds of tea-box wood (12). Fls. Aug., Dec.

*religiosa L.; BO(S), ARACHU(T). A sacred tree of the Buddhists; planted at every Buddhist Temple.

retusa L.; PANU-NUGA(S). ITTI(T). A large evergreen tree. Moist and dry regions, in the former extending into the montane region up to 6,000'; common. Fls. Aug., Sept., also Jan., Apl.

FICUS (cont.)

tomentosa Roxb. ex Willd. = F. mollis Vahl.

trimenii King; a gigantic glabrous tree. Low country to 2,000'; rather rare. Fls. Apl., May, July-Aug.

tsiela Roxb.; ELA-NUGA, EHETU(S), KALATTI(T). A tall glabrous tree. Dry and intermediate region; rather common. Fls. Sept.

tsjakela Burm.; KIRIPELLA(S). A large, deciduous, much-branched tree. Moist region to 2,000'; rather common. Fls. Mch.-Apl., Jan., July.

STREBLUS Lour. (13) 4:101.

asper Lour.; GETA-NETUL(S), PATPIRAY, PIRASU(T). A shrub or small gnarled tree. Low country to 2,000'; common. Fls. Mch., Apl., yellow.

Family MORINGACEAE

MORINGA Juss. (13) 1:327. 6:63.

oleifera Lamk.; HORSE-RADISH TREE. MURUNGA(S). A tree much cultivated in native gardens for its long fruit, which is eaten in curries; the root is a good substitute for horse-radish. The seeds afford an oil.

pterygosperma Gaertn. = M. oleifera Lamk.

Family MYRISTICACEAE

HORSFIELDIA Willd. (13) 6:247.

irya Warb.; a rather slender erect tree, about 40'; bark purplish-grey, smooth. Moist low country up to 2,000'; rather common. Wood much as in H. iryaghedhi, but is lighter and in demand (12). Fls. Jan.-Feb., pale yellow.

iryaghedhi Warb.; RUK, THALAN(S). A large tree with a tall straight trunk; bark thin, brownish-grey, slightly cracked. Moist low country up to 1,000'; common. A scent is made from the male flowers. Wood moderately heavy, even-grained, yellowish, used for boats. Wood not in favour for tea-boxes (12). Fls. Aug.-Oct., also Feb., Mch., orange-yellow.

MYRISTICA L. (13) 3:433. 6:247.

dactyloides Gaertn.; MALABODA, PERIMAVARA(S), PALMANIKAM(T). A large tree with spreading branches; bark orange grey. Moist region, 1,000 - 5,000', common; occasionally in the dry region. Wood light, soft, pale yellow, sometimes used for tea-boxes. Splits freely in seasoning and therefore not in favour as a tea-box wood (12). Fls. Oct., June, orange-yellow.

horsfieldia Bl. = Horsfieldia iryaghedhi Warb.

irya Gaertn. = Horsfieldia irya Warb.

laurifolia Hk.f. = M. dactyloides Gaertn.

zeylanica A. DC.; a tall tree; bark reddish-grey. Forests in the intermediate zone; rare. Fls. Apl.

Family MYRSINACEAE

AEGICERAS Gaertn. (13) 3:74. 6:178.

corniculatum Blanco; HIN-KADOL(S), VITLIKANNA(T). A small tree, 4-12'; bark silvery grey. Sea coast, chiefly in the dry region; rather rare. This is considered one of the 'Mangroves', the seeds germinating before falling. Fls. Jan., Feb., white, fragrant.

majus Gaertn. = A. corniculatum Blanco

MAESA Forsk. (13) 3:67. 6:176.

indica A. DC. = M. perrottetiana A. DC.

perrottetiana A. DC.; MATABIMBIYA(S). A large shrub or small tree. Shady places in the moist region up to 6,000'; common, especially in montane region. Fls. Feb., Mch., white.

MYRSINE L. (13) 3:68. 6:177.

capitellata Trim. = Rapanea robusta Mez

capitellata var. lanceolata Trim. = Rapanea robusta var. ? thwaitesii Mez

RAPANEA Aubl. (13) 6:177.

robusta Mez; a bush or small much-branched tree. Moist region principally in the montane zone. Wood hard, but too small to be of use. Fls. Feb.-Apb., pale yellowish-pink.

var. ? sessiliflora (Thw.) Alst.; perhaps the commonest form.

var. ? thwaitesii Mez; at the higher elevations.

Family MYRTACEAE

EUCALYPTUS L'Herit. (1).

*acmenoides Schauer; WHITE MAHOGANY. Native of Australia, recently introduced; it shows promise at elevations of 5,000 - 6,000' in the hill zone of steep precipitous slopes on original forest land. The soils are derived from underlying rock which consists of gneiss with varying quantities of iron oxide, pegmatite, quartz and magnesian limestone. The rainfall is from 80 - 100", well distributed, but heaviest in May, June, and Oct.-Dec. The mean annual height-growth of a young plantation was 10' (1).

*amygdalina Labill.; GIANT GUM, PEPPERMINT GUM. Native of Australia; a tree, usually small or moderate-sized, but sometimes attaining a considerable height. A recent introduction into Ceylon; it has done well under soil and climate similar to those described under E. acmenoides. It is grown on steep and precipitous slopes at 5,000 - 6,000' elevation (1).

*botryoides Smith; native of Australia, attaining a height of 150' or more, and a girth of 18-20'. In Ceylon it proved a failure when sown in nurseries in wet and montane zones (1).

EUCALYPTUS (cont.)

*diversicolor F.v.M.; KARRI. A very large tree in its native home of Australia, attaining a height of 250' or more, and a girth of 18'. It has been successfully established on a small scale with Eucalyptus globulus in the hill country at 6,000' elevation on cleared hill forest. Soil same as for E. acmenoides. The rainfall is 80-100", well distributed, but heaviest between Oct. to Dec. (1).

*ficifolia F.v.M.; BLACKBUTT. This is cultivated on estates. Native of Australia. (1)

*globulus Labill.; BLUE GUM. A very tall tree of Australia, reaching 200' and over, diam. 6 - 7' or more. It has been cultivated and planted extensively on steep hill country at 4,000 - 6,000'. Rock and soil the same as for E. acmenoides. Plantations were made on land originally with natural hill forest and bare grassland patanas. Rainfall 75-100", well distributed, but heaviest in May, June and Oct.-Dec. Slight frost in Jan. Annual height-growth 7'. The tree is attacked by deer, which nibble the young shoots (1).

*hemiphloia F.v.M.; WHITE or GREY BOXWOOD. A tree of Australia, about 80' high, recently introduced at elevations of 5,000 - 6,000' in the hill country on steep slopes originally covered with natural forest. Soil and climate as for E. acmenoides (1).

*Kirtoniana F.v.M.; native of Australia, introduced into cultivation on estates (1).

*leucoxylon F.v.M.; IRONBARK. Native of Australia. As a recent introduction, it was tried in all the climatic zones, and germinated well in the hill country, but was unsuccessful in the low country (1).

*longifolia Link.; WOOLLY BUTT, WHITE GUM. Native of Australia. Introduced into cultivation on estates (1).

*maculata Hk., including var. citriodora F.v.M.; LEMON-SCENTED GUM of Ceylon, SPOTTED GUM of Australia. Native of Australia. Introduced into cultivation in the hill country on steep slopes at 3,000 - 6,000'. Soil same as for E. acmenoides. Plantations made on original natural hill forest or bare hill grassland on poor patana. Rainfall 50-100", well distributed, but heaviest at the higher elevations and during May, June, and Oct.-Dec. The mean annual height-growth was 5' (1).

*marginata Smith; JARRAH. Native of Australia, attaining a height of 100' and sometimes 150'. It was introduced at various elevations without success, most of the seedlings dying off when two months old (1).

*microcorys F.v.M.; TALLOW-WOOD. Native of Australia, attaining a height of 150', successfully introduced into hill country at 5,000 - 6,000' elevation (1). Used for afforestation in the hill country (2).

*obliqua L'Herit.; STRINGYBARK, MESSMATE. Native of Australia and Tasmania, attaining a height of 150' or more, introduced into the high and low country of the Central Province. It has germinated well in the hills and has been planted out (1).

*paniculata Smith; WHITE IRONBARK. Native of Australia, attaining a height of 60-70' or more; introduced into the hill country between 3,300 and 6,200' on natural hill-forest land and patanas with successful results (1).

EUCALYPTUS (cont.)

*pilularis Smith; BLACK BUTT. Native of Australia, attaining 150' in height and 15' in girth; introduced into mixed plantations with other Eucalyptus. It is showing promise at elevations of 4,000 - 6,000', where the original vegetation was hill forest. Soil and rock as for E. acmenoides. Rainfall 50-100", well distributed, but heaviest at the higher elevations and during May-June and Oct.-Dec. Occasional frosts in Jan., Feb. Mean annual height-growth of young plantations 7'6". Seedlings liable to damping off (1).

*punctata DC.; native of Australia, introduced, on a small scale, into plantations at elevations of 6,000 - 6,000' on original forest land. Soil and rock same as for E. acmenoides (1).

*resinifera Smith; RED MAHOGANY. Native of Australia, introduced in small plantations in the hill country at elevations of 5,000 - 6,000', the original vegetation being hill forest. Soil and climate as for E. acmenoides (1).

*robusta Smith; RED GUM of Ceylon, SWAMP MAHOGANY, BROWN GUM. Native of Australia, introduced into cultivation on estates, the commonest species of Eucalyptus met with at elevations of 3,300 to 6,500'. Soils as for E. acmenoides. Rainfall 50-100", well distributed, heaviest in May-June and Oct.-Dec. Occasional frosts at higher elevations in Jan., Feb. The mean annual height-growth is 8 - 9' (1).

*rostrata Schlecht.; RED GUM. Native of Australia and Tasmania, attaining a height of 120' or more and a girth of 20'. A recent introduction at elevations of 5,000 - 6,000' in the hill country, chiefly in mixture with conifers and other species. Rainfall 70-100", well distributed, but heaviest in May-June and Oct.-Dec. Frost is very rare. Mean annual height-growth of young plants is 8' (1)

*saligna Smith; GREY GUM. Native of Australia, attaining a height of 150', recently introduced at elevations of 4,000 - 6,000' in the hill country. Soils as for E. acmenoides. Plantations made on original hill-forest and patana land. Mean annual height-growth of young plantations 8' (1).

*siderophloia Benth.; RED IRON BARK. Native of Australia. Introductions at both high and low elevations have failed (1).

*sideroxylon A. Cunn.; RED FLOWERING IRON BARK. Native of Australia. A promising introduction established at elevations of 5,000 - 6,000'. Soil and climate as for E. acmenoides. Mean annual height-growth of young plantations 10' (1).

*umbellata Gaertn.; GREY GUM. Native of Australia, recently introduced at high altitudes. It has not yet been thoroughly tested (1). Used for afforestation work in hill country (2).

EUGENIA L. (13) 2:167. 6:114.

amoena Thw.; a small tree. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Apl. and Sept., white.

EUGENIA (cont.)

aquea Burm.f. = Syzygium aqueum (Burm.f.) Alston

assimilis Duth. = Syzygium assimile Thw.

bracteata Roxb.; TEMBILIYA(S), KAYA, VENKALIKAYA(T). A much-branched shrub or small tree with very smooth, yellowish-grey bark. Dry region, especially near the coast; very common. Wood yellowish-grey, hard, close-grained. Fls. Feb.-May.

caryophyllata Thunb. = Syzygium caryophyllatum (L.) Alston

cordifolia Wight = Syzygium cordifolium Walp.

cyclophylla Thw. = Syzygium cyclophyllum (Thw.) Alston

cylindrica Wight = Syzygium cylindricum (Wight) Alston

decora Thw. = Eugenia glabra Alston

fergusonii Trim. = Syzygium fergusonii Gamble

floccifera Thw.; a small tree with brown cracked bark. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. bluish-white.

fulva Thw.; a small tree. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Sept.-Dec., white.

gardneri Duth. = Syzygium gardneri Thw.

glabra Alston; a small tree with smooth grey bark. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Sept., white.

grandis Wight = Syzygium firmum Thw.

haeckeliana Trim.; a large bush or small tree; bark reddish. Moist low country; very rare. Only found among the rocks by the sea-shore. Fls. Dec., pinkish-white.

hemispherica Trim. pp. = Syzygium turbinatum Alston

hemispherica Wight = Syzygium hemisphericum (Walp.) Alston

insignis Thw.; a small tree; bark pale. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. white.

jambolana Lamk. = Syzygium cumini Skeels

jambos L. = Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston

lanceolata Lam. = Syzygium lanceolatum W. & A.

lissophylla Duth. = Syzygium rubicundum W. & A.

*malaccensis L.; THE MALAY APPLE. A Malayan species cultivated for its fruit which is pleasantly subacid and refreshing.

mooniana Wight = E. phillyraeoides Trim.

neesiana Wight = Syzygium neesianum Arn.

oliganthа Duth. = Syzygium oliganthum Thw.

olivifolia Duth. = Syzygium spathulatum Thw.

operculata Roxb. = Syzygium operculatum Nied.

phillyraeoides Trim.; PINIBARU(S). A shrub or small tree. Moist and intermediate country up to 4,000'; common. Wood yellow, smooth, hard, durable. Fls. Mch., Apl., & Sept., white.

revoluta Wight = Syzygium revolutum Walp.

rivulorum Thw.; a small tree; bark smooth, quite white. Wet forests in the moist low country; very rare. Fls. Mch., Apl., pale violet-pink.

rotundifolia Wight = Syzygium rotundifolium Arn.

EUGENIA (Cont.)

rufo-fulva Thw.; a moderate-sized tree; bark pale brown or nearly white. Moist low country; rare. Fls. Mch.-June.

sclerophylla Duth. = Syzygium schlerophyllum Thw.

spicata Lam. = Syzygium zeylanicum DC.

subavenis Duth. = Syzygium umbrosum Thw.

sylvestris Moon ex Wight pp. = Syzygium makul Gaertn.

terpnophylla Thw.; a moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; rare. Fls. Jan.-Mch., greenish white.

thwaitesii Duth.; a tree with whitish bark. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Jan.

xanthocarpa Thw. = E. bracteata Roxb.

* SYNCARPIA Tenore

*laurifolia Ten.; TURPENTINE TREE. Native of Australia. Introduced at elevations of 5,000 - 6,000'. Average height-growth 1'6" a year (1). Used for afforestation work in the hill country (2).

SYZYGIUM Gaertn. (13) 6:112.

aqueum (Burm.f.) Alston; WAL-JAMBU(S). A small or middle-sized tree with smooth grey bark. Moist region, especially between 2,000' and 5,000'. Fls. Mch.-May, white or purplish-rose.

assimile Thw.; a moderate-sized tree. Moist region, from low country up to 6,000'; common. Fls. Mch., Apl., cream-coloured.

caryophyllatum (L.) Alston; DAN, HIN-DAN(S). A bush or shrubby tree, with smooth grey bark. Low country in both moist and dry regions; very common, especially in open sandy places. Fls. Feb.-May, white.

cordifolium Walp.; a moderate-sized tree. Moist region, extending from the low country up to 4,000' or more; rather rare. Fls. Mch.-June, white.

*courtallense Gamble; a south Indian species, cultivated.

cumini Skeels; MAHA-DAN, MA-DAN(S), NAVAL, PERU NAVAL(T). A large or very large tree; bark grey or nearly white, thick, rough, exfoliating. Low country, in both wet and especially in dry regions, extending to 3,000' in former. Fruit much eaten. The leaves have a pleasant aromatic scent when bruised. Wood reddish-grey, not heavy, moderately hard, durable, much used, often called 'Meni-damba'. Fls. May-Aug., white, honey-scented.

cyclophyllum (Thw.) Alston; a small tree; bark flaking off in small pieces. Upper montane zone; very rare. Fls. Mch., white.

cylindricum (Wight) Alston; a medium-sized tree with smooth, yellowish-grey bark. Moist low country to 3,000'; rather rare. Fls. Feb.-Mch., pinkish-white.

fergusonii Gamble; a bush or small much-branched tree; bark reddish-grey. Upper montane zone; in open sunny places. Fls. Apl., pinkish-white.

var. minor Trim.; Adam's peak.

firmum Thw.; a large tree; bark smooth, whitish. Montane zone at about 4,000'; very rare. Fls. cream-coloured.

SYZYGIUM (cont.)

gardneri Thw.; DAMBU(S), NIR-NAVAL(T). A moderate-sized or large tree with smooth, pale grey bark. Moist region between 2,000' and 4,000'; common. Fls. July-Sept., white. Wood rather hard and heavy, smooth, greyish-yellow.

hemisphericum Walp.; a medium-sized tree with smooth, yellowish-grey bark. Moist region up to 6,000', chiefly in the lower montane zone; rather rare. Fls. Feb.-May, cream-coloured, sweet-scented.

jambos (L.) Alst.; the JAMBU or ROSE-APPLE. A Malayan species. Fruit pleasantly sub-acid and refreshing.

lanceolatum W. & A.; a rather small tree with grey bark. Low country to 2,000' in the moist and intermediate regions, especially by streams; rather rare. Fls. Mch., white.

lewisii Alston; a tree. Fls. Mch.

makul Gaertn.; ALUBO(S); a large tree with smooth yellowish-grey bark. Moist and intermediate low country to 3,000'; rather common. Fls. Apl.-June, white.

micranthum Thw.; a moderate-sized tree with smooth greyish-brown bark. Lower montane zone; common. Fls. Feb., Mch. and Oct., greenish-white.

neesianum Arn.; PANUKERA(S). A very large tree; bark smooth, reddish-brown, coming off in very thin flakes. Moist low country; common. Fls. Mch., Apl., white.

oliganthum Thw.; a bush or small much-branched tree. Lower montane zone; rather rare. Fls. Mch., Apl., white.

operculatum Nied.; BATA-DAMBA, KOBO-MAL(S). A large tree; bark rather thick, grey, and exfoliating. Moist region up to 4,000'; common. Wood greyish-yellow, moderately heavy and hard, durable. Fls. Feb.-Apl., cream-coloured.

revolutum Walp.; KARON-DAMBA(S). A moderate-sized tree with pale brown, finely cracked bark. Forests of the montane zone up to 7,000'; common. The wood cutters at Nuwara Eliya call this 'Karon-damba'; the wood is very hard and strong, but liable to split. Fls. Feb., Mch. and Sept., pinkish-white.

rotundifolium Arn.; a small tree or shrub with smooth, reddish-grey bark. Upper montane zone down to 6,000'; very common. Fls. Apl., pinkish white.

rubicundum W. & A.; MAHA-KURETIYA(S). A moderate-sized tree with thin, rather smooth, pale brown bark. Rather common in lower montane zone. Wood rather heavy, hard, yellow. Fls. Apl., May, pinkish-white.

spathulatum Thw.; a small much-branched tree. Montane zone; rather common. Fls. July-Sept., pinkish-white.

schlerophyllum Thw.; a small or moderate-sized tree. Upper montane zone down to 6,000'; common. Fls. Feb.-Apl., white.

spissum Alst.; low country.

turbinatum Alston; a tree?

SYZYGIUM (cont.)

umbrosum Thw.; a moderate-sized tree, much branched, with brownish-grey bark. Rather common in forests of montane zone 4,000 - 6,000'. The up-country carpenters call the wood of this tree 'Weli damba' or 'Hin-damba'. It is softer and more open than that of most species. Fls. Apl., white, calyx crimson.

zeylanicum DC.; MARAN, MARANDA(S), MARUNGI(T). A large shrub or tree with smooth or furrowed pale brown bark. Dry and intermediate country up to 2,000' or higher; very common. Wood brown, heavy, liable to split. Fls. Mch., Apl., white.

zeylanicum var. lineare Wall.; dry districts.

Family OCHNACEAE

GOMPHIA Schreb. (13) 1:234. 6:42.

angustifolia Vahl = Ouratea zeylanica (Lamk.) Alston

OCHNA L. (13) 1:232. 6:42.

moonii Thw.; a small tree or shrub. Moist low country up to 2,000'; common. Fls. Nov.-Feb., bright yellow.

rufescens Thw.; a small tree or shrub. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. May, yellow.

squarrosa L.; MAL-KERA(S), CHILANTI(T). A small tree. Dry country; rather rare. Fls. June, yellow, fragrant.

var. cordata Thw.

wightiana Wall.; BO-KERA(S), KATKARAI(T). A small tree or shrub. Low country, rather common in dry region. Wood light, soft, pale, yellow. Fls. Nov.-Feb., bright yellow.

wightiana var. moonii Trim. = O. moonii Thw.

OURATEA Aubl. (13) 6:42.

zeylanica (Lamk.) Alston; BO-KERA(S), RAMANCHI(T). A small much-branched tree. Low country, especially in the upper zone, common; rarer in the dry region. Wood moderately hard, close-grained, pale brownish. Fls. Jan.-Apl., yellow.

Family OLACACEAE

APODYTES E. Mey. (13) 1:261.

gardneriana Miers; a small or moderate-sized tree, with smooth grey bark. Montane zone up to 6,000'; rather common. Fls. all the year, white, sweet-scented.

GOMPHANDRA Wall. (13) 1:260. 6:48.

axillaris Wall. = Stemonurus tetrandrus (Wall.) Alston

LASIANTHERA Beauv. (13) 1:259. 6:48.
apicalis Thw.; URUKANU, URUHONDA(S). A moderate-sized or large pyramidal tree; bark nearly smooth. Moist low country up to 2,000'; rather rare. Not in favour as a tea-box wood owing to weight, but as it is easily obtained it is used (12).

MAPPIA Jacq. (13) 1:262.
ovata Miers; a small tree; bark whitish. Moist region from sea-level to 7,000'. Fls. Apl., yellow.
var. championiana Miers;

OLAX L. (13) 1:256. 6:48.
zeylanica L.; MELLA(S). A small tree. Moist low country; common. Fls. Apl.

STEMONURUS Blume (13) 6:48.
tetrandrus (Wall.) Alston; a shrub or small slender tree. Moist region up to 4,000'; common. Fls. May, pale green.

STROMBOSIA Bl. (13) 1:257.
zeylanica Gardn.; a moderate-sized or large tree; bark smooth, yellowish, rather thin. Upper zone of moist low country; rather rare. Wood moderately heavy, rather soft, pale yellowish-brown, shining. Fls. July, Aug., Sept., pale greenish-white.

XIMENIA L. (13) 1:255.
americana Willd.; CHIRU-ILLANTAI(T). A small tree or shrub. Dry country; apparently very rare. Fls. Sept., white.

Family OLEACEAE

LIGUSTRUM L. (13) 3:119.
walkeri Done; a shrub or small tree. Lower montane zone, 3,000 - 5,000'; rather rare. Fls. Feb.-June, white, sweet-scented.

LINOCIERA Sw. (13) 3:116. 6:189.
albidiflora Clarke; a large bush or small tree; bark smooth, whitish. Low country, rather common, up to 3,000'. Fls. Mch., Apl., Sept., yellowish-white.
albidiflora var. rostrata Clarke = L. leprocarpa Clarke.
leprocarpa Clarke; a moderate-sized tree. Moist low country, up to 4,000', rather rare. Fls. Feb., Mch., Sept., white.
purpurea Vahl = L. zeylanica Gamble
zeylanica Gamble; GERIATA(S), KATTIMURUCHAN(T). A small tree; bark white or grey, smooth. Dry and intermediate regions; very common. Fls. Mch., Sept., Oct., white.

OLEA L. (13) 3:118.

glandulifera Wall.; a moderate-sized tree; bark grey. Moist region, 2,000' - 5,000'; rare. Fls. Apl.-July, cream-coloured.

polygama Wight; a small tree; bark whitish-brown. Montane zone, 4,000' upwards; common. Fls. Sept.-Oct. and May, white.

Family PALMACEAE

ARECA L. (13) 4:321. 6:291.

*catechu L.; PUWAK(S), KAMUKAI, PAKKU(T). Trunk 40-80' by 8-16" diam. Very commonly cultivated in the low country, but nowhere wild. The nut supplies the well-known masticatory with betel leaves. It has medicinal properties, chiefly as an astringent and vermifuge.

concinna Thw.; LEN-TERI(S). Trunk 8-12' by 1½-1¾" in diam. Forests in the moist low country; rather rare. Fls. Sept.

BORASSUS L. (13) 4:336.

*flabellifer L.; THE PALMYRA. TAL(S), PANAI(T). Trunk 60-70' by 2-3 ft. diam. Dry region, especially in the desert sandy tracts near the coast; very common but always planted, grown in vast groves, like the cocoanut, especially in the Northern Provinces. USES. The juice is drunk as toddy; jaggery, vinegar, and arak are made from the toddy. The juice mixed with white of egg and lime from burnt coral or shells gives a tenacious mortar capable of taking a beautiful polish and rivalling white marble. Fruit edible.

WOOD a considerable age before timber is produced. Heartwood soft; outer wood hard, heavy, and durable. Weight 65 lbs. per cubic ft. Rafters, laths, posts for verandahs of houses, and well-sweeps are made from the timber. Leaves used as writing material (10).

CARYOTA L. (13) 4:324.

urens L.; KITUL(S), TIPPILIPANA(T). Trunk 40-60 ft. by 1 ft. or more diam. Low country, chiefly in the moist region, to about 3,000'; common. Though encouraged and protected, it is believed to be a real native here. Yields toddy copiously. The sago-like pith forms a valuable article of food, and a coarse sugar is made from the toddy. The leaves yield the Kitul fibre of commerce. WOOD strong, durable, used for agricultural purposes, water conduits, beams and rafters, walking sticks (10).

* COCOS L. (13) 4:337.

*nucifera L.; PORCUPINE WOOD, POL(S), TENNAI(T). Trunk 40-60 ft. by 1-2 ft. diam. Universally cultivated throughout the low country, especially near or on the sea coast, but not wild. Origin unknown. USES. Scarcely any part of the tree is without a use. It produces oil, copra, fibre, toddy, and edible nuts. Leaves used for thatching.

COCOS nucifera (cont.)

WOOD. Close-grained with dark brown vascular bundles, nodes smooth; takes a polish. Weight 70 lbs. per cubic ft. When the tree has ceased to bear fruit the valuable wood is exported to the European market as Porcupine wood. Also used for rafters, laths, shingles, chairs, etc. The heart is so soft and pithy that it is used for fences, water-pipes, etc. A tree of great economic value agriculturally (10).

CORYPHA L. (13) 4:328. 6:291.

umbraculifera L.; FAN PALM, TALIPOT PALM. TALA(S), TALAPATTU(T). Trunk erect, straight, cylindric, 30-80 ft. high by 2-3 ft. diam. Moist region below 2,000'; rather common. Supposed to be a native palm. The largest and the most imposing of Eastern Palms, flowering when about 40 years old. The young fruit, pounded, is used for stupefying fish. The leaves form mats, fans and umbrellas, and are used also for writing upon. A bread is made of the pounded soft interior of the trunk. The seeds have the hardness of ivory and are known as Bayarbatu nuts; they are used as beads in Ceylon and in the manufacture of buttons in Europe. Fls. Nov.-Jan.

USES. The pith of the stem is ground in mortars to flour, and cakes are baked, tasting like white bread. In youth it produces fan-shaped leaves. Later the trunk grows straight, like a mast. Annual leaf-ring marks on the white stem. At maturity smaller leaves are produced, and a gigantic bud 4' in height which bursts with a loud report, unfolding a lovely white blossom which later expands and rises to a height of 20' above the leafy crown, later seeds are set and within a year it dies (10).

LOXOCOCCUS W. & D. (13) 4:322.

rupicola W. & D.; DOTALU(S). Trunk 30-40 ft. by 1½ in. diam. On cliffs and rocks in the moist region from 1,000 to 5,000'; rather common. The seed is used for mastication with betel, like that of Areca. Fls. Feb.

ONCOSPERMA Bl. (13) 4:323.

fasciculatum Thw.; KATU-KITUL(S). Trunk 30-50 ft., 5-6 in. diam., Steep forests in the moist region, 1,000 - 5,000'; rather common. The prickly stems are a great hindrance in climbing the steep hill-sides where it grows. The fruits are exactly like large black currants. Fls. Feb., Mch.

PHOENIX L. (13) 4:326.

zeylanica Trim.; INDI(S). Stem 8-20 ft. Moist low country; very common. The stem of P. zeylanica sometimes attains 20' in height and is often characteristic of the scenery after burning off the scrubby surrounding growth for chena cultivation. Mats and boxes are made of the leaves. The sweet pulp of the fruit is eaten. Fls. Feb., yellowish.

Family PAPILIONACEAE

BUTEA Roxb. (13) 2:66. 6:80.

frondosa Koen. = B. monosperma O. Ktze.

monosperma O. Ktze.; GAS-KELA(S), MURRAKAN, PARASU(T). A moderate-sized tree; bark thick, rough, ash-coloured. Dry region in open country; rather rare but locally abundant. A dark red astringent juice exudes from the bark, which hardens into a brittle, ruby-coloured, resinous-looking gum, the 'Bengal Kino' of commerce. Wood whitish, soft, light, not durable. Fls. Jly., orange-scarlet.

DALBERGIA L.f. (13) 2:88. 6:86.

lanceolaria L.f.; BOL-MARA (S), ERIGEI, KUGALA-VARGAI, VELURUVAI(T). A large tree; bark smooth, greyish-white. Low country, chiefly in the dry region; rather rare. Fls. May-Aug., pale violet.

* latifolia Roxb.; BOMBAY BLACKWOOD, ROSEWOOD. A native of India, introduced into the dry zone at 300' under the shade of the dry-zone evergreen forest. A 4½-year-old plantation showed a mean annual height-growth of 3-4 ft. (1).

* sissoo Roxb.; SISSOO. A native of sub-Himalayan tracts and Himalayan valleys. Has done well in early stages (1).

ERYTHRINA L. (13) 2:63. 6:79.

fusca Lour.; YAK-ERABADU(S). A moderate-sized tree. Low country, by the banks of rivers and streams; rather common. Fls. Jan., dark crimson and purple.

indica Lamk. = E. variegata L.

lithosperma Miq.; a shade tree used on estates, especially cacao plantations.

ovalifolia Roxb. = E. fusca Lour.

* umbrosa H.B. & K.; MADRE DE CACAO. A tree from Central America, planted for shade in cacao plantations.

variegata L.; CORAL TREE. MULLU-MURUKKU(T), ERA-MUDU(S). A tree attaining to a large size; bark thin, smooth, grey. Low country; common and much planted. Fls. Feb., scarlet and crimson.

* velutina Willd.; a tree from W. Indies, planted for shade in cacao plantations.

INDIGOFERA L. (13) 2:21. 6:72.

galegoides DC.; VELIVERIYA(S). A tall shrub or little tree. Moist low country; rather rare. Fls. Apl.-Aug., pale pink.

MUNDULEA DC. (13) 2:29. 6:74.

suberosa Benth.; GAL-BURUTU(S), PILAVAIAM(T). A small slender tree or erect shrub, 10-15' high, with pale corky bark. Rocky hills in the dry region; rare. It is possible that this pretty shrub may have originally been introduced to Ceylon. It is sometimes cultivated in gardens. Fls. Mch., Sept., Nov., bright pinkish-violet.

PERICOPSIS Thw. (13) 2:96.

mooniana Thw.; NEDUN(S). A large tree with a thick trunk; bark smooth, pale brownish-pink on trunk and flaking off in thin flat pieces. Moist low country to 1,000', especially by river banks. The timber is much used for household furniture, and is one of our best woods for the purpose; pale orange-brown varied with darker lines, smooth and shining, moderately hard, but easily worked. Used for afforestation in low country (2).

PONGAMIA Vent. (13) 2:90. 6:87.

glabra Vent. = P. pinnata Merr.

pinnata Merr.; MAGUL-KARANDA(S), PUNKU(T). A large tree; bark soft, grey, not cracked or furrowed. Low country, banks of streams and rivers, especially near the coast; common. Wood moderately hard, yellowish-white, not durable. The seeds afford an oil used in skin diseases. Fls. Apl., greenish-pink or white.

var. xerocarpa Prain

PTEROCARPUS L. (13) 2:90. 6:86.

marsupium Roxb.; GAMMALU(S), UTERA VENKAI, VENKAI(T). A tree with a stout crooked stem; bark thick, yellowish-grey. Low country, chiefly in the dry and intermediate regions up to 3,000', rather common; in the moist region on open grassland, rarer. A dark red gum-resin (kino) exudes from the bark; it is used as a medicine and for outward application. Affords a fine timber, very hard, heavy, dark reddish-brown, durable, containing a red resin. Fls. July-Sept., bright yellow.

SOPHORA L. (13) 2:94.

tomentosa L.; MUDU-MURUNGA(S). A small tree. On the sea-shore; rather rare. Fls. July-Aug., sulphur-yellow.

Family PITTOSPORACEAE

PITTOSPORUM Banks (13) 1:77.

tetraspermum W. & A.; a small tree or shrub. Upper montane zone on banks of streams; rather common. Fls. Feb., greenish-white.

zeylanicum Wight; KETIYA(S). A small tree, 15-20 ft.; bark smooth, whitish. Moist low country, and extending in the montane zone up to 6,000'; rather common. Fls. Apl., yellowish-white, sweet-scented.

Family POLYGALACEAE

XANTHOPHYLLUM Roxb. (13) 1:84.

flavescens Roxb.; PALALA(S). A tree. Moist low country; rather rare. Fls. Mch., pinkish-white.

Family PROTEACEAE

GREVILLEA R. Br. (13) 3:457.

*robusta A. Cunn.; SILKY OAK. A native of Australia. Introduced into the low montane zones from 2,000 to 6,500 ft., chiefly as a shade tree for tea. It is liable to attack by Loranthus (1).

HELICIA Lour. (13) 3:457.

zeylanica Gardn.; a small tree about 20'; bark dark grey, smooth. Moist region 2,000 - 4,000'; rather rare. Fls. Feb.-Apl., creamy yellow.

Family RHAMNACEAE

RHAMNUS L. (13) 1:282.

arnottianus Gardn.; a small tree. Upper montane zone; rather rare. Fls. May.

ZIZYPHUS Juss. (13) 1:279. 6:50.

jujuba Lam.; MAHADEBARA(S), ILANTAI(T). A small, much-branched tree or a large shrub; bark dark grey with deep longitudinal fissures. Dry region; rather common. Cultivated elsewhere - the cultivated tree is the only sort in the moist districts and is usually known by its Portuguese name 'Masan'. Wood pale reddish-brown, rather heavy, hard.

xylopyrus Willd.; KAKURU(S), NARI-ILANTAI(T). A small tree with a round head. Dry country; rather rare. Fls. July.

Family RHIZOPHORACEAE

ANISOPHYLLEA Br. (13) 2:157. 6:108.

cinnamomoides (Gardn. & Champ.) Alston; WELI-PENNA, WELI-PIYANA(S). A moderate-sized tree with dark brown bark. Moist low country, up to 3,000'; rather common. When young the branches are whorled and spread horizontally. Wood greyish-yellow, rather hard, with very conspicuous medullary rays and pores, the former connected by transverse bars of soft tissue. Too heavy for tea-boxes, not in favour (12). Fls. Apl.-Oct., greenish-white.

zeylanica Benth. = A. cinnamomoides (Gardn. & Champ.) Alston

BRUGUIERA Lam. (13) 2:153. 6:108.

caryophylloides Bl. = B. cylindrica Bl.

cylindrica Bl.; a bush or small tree. Mangrove forests; rare. Fls. July, white.

BRUGUIERA (cont.)

gymnorhiza Lam.; a tree. Mangrove forests; common all round the coast. Heartwood red, very hard and strong, but of small size. Fls. Dec.-Jan.

sexangula Poir.; this species is scarcely distinguishable from B. gymnorhiza Lam., except for dense hairiness on petal margins. Southern coast of the island.

CARALLIA Roxb. (13) 2:154. 6:108.

brachiata Merr.; DAWATA(S). A rather large tree with erect trunk and wide-spreading head; bark rather smooth, grey. Moist low country; rather common. Heartwood very hard, pale, orange-coloured, tough, shining, with conspicuous medullary rays, not durable. A gum exudes from the flower buds and glues the flowers together in the heads. This tree very obviously shows its relationship to the mangroves by the large tufts of aerial roots it sends forth from the trunk and branches. Fls. Feb., creamy white.

calycina Benth.; UBBERIYA(S). A large tree with thin rough bark. Forests in the moist region; rare in low country, common in lower montane zone and even extending above 5,000'. Wood red, rather heavy, hard, but liable to split; medullary rays extremely wide, giving a very characteristic appearance. Fls. Jan.-Apl., white.

integerrima DC. = C. brachiata Merr.

CERIOPS Arn. (13) 2:152. 6:107.

candolleana Arn. = C. tagal C. Rob.

roxburghiana Arn.; in the tidal forests of the Mahaweli River at Kottiyar.

tagal C. Rob.; CHIRUKANDAL(S). A shrub or small tree. Mangrove forests on the coast; common. Fls. Sept., white.

RHIZOPHORA L. (13) 2:151. 6:107, 108.

apiculata Bl.; KADOL(S), KANDAL(T). Bark used for tanning in Ceylon, and exported to India in small quantity. Mangrove forests of the coast. Fls. Jan., Feb., white.

candelaria DC. = R. apiculata Bl.

mucronata Lam.; KADOL(S), KANDAL(T). A moderate-sized tree with a spreading head. Salt-water estuaries and backwaters round the whole coast. Heartwood reddish, very hard. The fishermen soak their nets in the sap to make them durable. Fls. Aug., Sept., white.

Family ROSACEAE

PHOTINIA Lindl. (13) 2:142.

notoniana W. & A.; a small tree with wrinkled bark. Upper montane zone, to highest elevations; rather rare. The little berry-like fruit has a harsh bitter flavour. Fls. Mch., Apl., pinkish-white, faintly scented.

BRUGUIERA (cont.)

gymnorhiza Lam.; a tree. Mangrove forests; common all round the coast. Heartwood red, very hard and strong, but of small size. Fls. Dec.-Jan.

sexangula Poir.; this species is scarcely distinguishable from B. gymnorhiza Lam., except for dense hairiness on petal margins. Southern coast of the island.

CARALLIA Roxb. (13) 2:154. 6:108.

brachiata Merr.; DAWATA(S). A rather large tree with erect trunk and wide-spreading head; bark rather smooth, grey. Moist low country; rather common. Heartwood very hard, pale, orange-coloured, tough, shining, with conspicuous medullary rays, not durable. A gum exudes from the flower buds and glues the flowers together in the heads. This tree very obviously shows its relationship to the mangroves by the large tufts of aerial roots it sends forth from the trunk and branches. Fls. Feb., creamy white.

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integerrima DC. = C. brachiata Merr.

CERIOPS Arn. (13) 2:152. 6:107.

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roxburghiana Arn.; in the tidal forests of the Mahaweli River at Kottiyar.

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Family ROSACEAE

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PYGEUM Gaertn. (13) 2:134. 6:100.

parvifolium Koehne; montane zone above 4,000'. More material is required before this can be accorded specific rank (See 6:101).

wightianum Blume; a moderate-sized tree; bark rather rough, pale brown. Fls. Aug.-Oct., white.

wightianum var. parvifolium Thw. = P. parvifolium Koehne

zeylanicum Gaertn.; KANKUMBAL-KETIYA, GOLU-MORA(S). A large tree with smooth grey bark. Moist low country; rather common. Wood close-grained, rather heavy, yellow. The seeds when bruised have a strong odour of prussic acid. Fls. Feb., creamy white.

Family RUBIACEAE

ADINA Salisb. (13) 2:293.

cordifolia Hk.f.; KOLON(S), MANCHALKADAMPA(T). A very large tree with an erect trunk; bark brownish-grey, thick, soft, furrowed. Dry region; rather common, extending into intermediate region. Wood rather hard, heavy, smooth, pale yellow, durable. Fls. Jly., yellow.

ANTHOCEPHALUS A. Rich. (13) 2:292. 6:140.

cadamba Miq.; ELA-BAKMI, EMBUL-BAKMI(S), VELLA CADAMBU, VELLAI-KADAMPA(T). A large tree. Low country up to 2,000'. Fls Sept., orange-yellow.

BYRSOPHYLLUM Hook.f. (13) 2:328.

ellipticum Bedd.; a small tree, 10-12'. Moist low country, very rare. Fls. Sept., white.

CANTHIUM Lam. (13) 2:342. 6:151.

coromandelicum (Burm.f.) Alston; KARA(S), KARAI(T). A much-branched shrub or small tree. Low country, especially in the dry region, common; and up to 4,000', rarer. The leaves are used in curries in the Northern Province. Wood very hard and close-grained. Fls. Nov.-Mch., yellowish.

dicoccum Merr.; PANA-KARAWU, GAL-KARANDA, PANDARU, POROVA-MARA(S), IRAM-BARATTHAM, VATCHIKURAN, YERKOLI(T). A moderate-sized tree; bark smooth, vertically furrowed. Low country and up to 4,000', common. The wood is very hard, fine-grained, greyish, heavy, and has been called 'Ceylon Boxwood'.

var. lanceolatum (Thw.); at Kalutara.

didymum Gaertn. = C. dicoccum Merr.

montanum Thw.; a large or moderate-sized tree; bark thin, flaking off in small pieces. Forests of the montane zone from 4,000 - 7,000'; rather common. The wood is very hard, heavy, and fine-grained and, like others in the hills, is incorrectly called 'Wal burutu' by the up-country sawyers. It has been used for railway sleepers. Fls. Dec.-Apl., green.

var. minus Thw.

CANTHIUM (cont.)
parviflorum Lamk. = C. coromandelicum (Burm.f.) Alston

DICHILANTHE Thw. (13) 2:339.
zeylanica Thw.; a tree; branchlets stout, swollen at nodes; bark smooth, grey. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Mch.-June, scarlet.

DIPLOSPORA DC. (13) 2:336. 6:151.
dalzellii Hk.f. = Tricalysia dalzellii (Thw.) Alston
erythrospora Bedd. = Tricalysia erythrospora (Thw.) Alston

GARDENIA L. (13) 2:332. 6:151.
coronaria Ham.; KOLLALA-KADA(S). On exposed rocks in the dry region; rare. Fls. June, pale yellow.
latifolia Ait.; GALIS(S), KUMBAY(T). A small many-stemmed tree or large shrub; bark smooth, pale grey, flaking off in small rounded pieces. Moist low country in damp places; rare. Wood hard, close-grained, rather heavy, yellowish, easily worked. Fls. Mch., pale lemon-yellow fading to orange.
turgida Roxb.; a small tree with thick branches. Dry country; very rare. Fls. white.

GUETTARDA L. (13) 2:337.
speciosa L.; NIL-PICHA(S), PANIR(T). A small tree; on the coast; rare. Often cultivated in gardens near the sea. The large jasmine-like flowers are extremely sweet-scented. Fls. Nov.-Jan., white.

IXORA L. (13) 2:346.
calycina Thw.; a bush or small tree, much branched. Montane zone, 4,000 - 7,000'; rather common. Fls. Feb., Mch., and Sept., pale pink.
jucunda Thw.; a small tree, 10-12'; branchlets stout, thickened at at the nodes. In forests of moist region up to 4,000'; rather common. Fls. most of the year, white or pink, sweet-scented.
parviflora Vahl; MAHARATAMBALA(S), KARANKUTTI, PAINKURAY(T). A small much-branched tree; bark thick, reddish-brown, exfoliating in irregular pieces. Low country, especially in dry region; common. Wood very hard and heavy, fine-grained, brownish-yellow. Fls. Apl.-Jly., white.
var. zeylanica Hk.f.; lower montane zone. Fls. pinkish.
thwaitesii Hk.f.; a small slender tree; bark thick, exfoliating in oval pieces. Low country in both moist and dry regions; rather common. Wood very hard and close-grained, pale brownish-yellow. Fls. Jan.-May, cream-coloured.
var. velutina; at Uma-oya.

MITRAGYNA Korth (13) 6:140.
parvifolia Korth; CHILAMPAI, NIRKADAMPA(T). A moderate-sized tree; bark rather smooth, whitish-grey, thick, flaking off. Dry region; rather rare. Wood hard, heavy, smooth, pinkish-yellow, durable. Fls. Apl., Jly., Aug., greenish-yellow, scented.

MITRAGYNA(cont.)
tubulosa O. Ktze.; HELAMBA(S). A small tree; bark smooth, pale brown. Low country in the moist region; rare. Wood as in M. parvifolia. Fls. May, pink.
var. minor Thw.; dry country. Fls. Feb.

MORINDA L. (13) 2:353. 6:152.
citrifolia L.; AHU(S), NUNA(T). A small tree with yellowish-white bark. Near the coast in the moist region; rather rare, often cultivated. The root-bark affords a red dye. Fls. Oct., white.
tinctoria Roxb.; AHU(S), MANCHAVANNA(T). A usually small tree; bark thick, spongy, with deep longitudinal furrows. Dry region; rather common. Wood moderately hard and heavy, brownish-orange, durable. The reddish-brown bark affords a much-used dye, but the tree is not cultivated in Ceylon. The leaves are a remedy for diarrhoea and are applied externally to wounds. Fls. Sept., Oct., white, very sweet-scented.

NAUCLEA L. (15) 2:292. 6:140.
orientalis L.; BAKMI(S), VAMMI(T). A small tree; bark silvery-grey, smooth. Low country in both moist and dry regions; rather common. The head of the fruit is succulent and is eaten, hence the tree is often called 'Kana bakmi'. Wood yellow, light, rather soft. Not in great favour as a cabinet-box wood (12). Fls. May, June, pale yellow.
zeylanica Hk.f. = Neonauclea zeylanica Merr.

NELITRIS Gaertn. (13) 2:338. 6:151.
jambosella Gaertn.; PEDDIMELLA, ANGANA(S). A small tree-like shrub, 8-10'. Moist region; rarely in the low country, principally in the lower montane zone, but extending up to 6,000'; common. Fls. Mch., Apl., Sept., yellow.

NEONAUCLEA Merr. (13) 2:295. 6:140.
zeylanica Merr.; a moderate-sized tree. Moist low country; rare. Fls. May, June, dull orange.

RANDIA L. (13) 2:329.
dumetorum Lam.; KUKURUMAN(S), KARAI(T). A shrub or small tree. Dry region; very common, especially in sandy places near the coast. Fruit said to be used as a fish poison by the Veddas. The pulp of the fruit is a safe and much-used emetic and the root is given in bowel complaints. Fls. Aug., yellowish-white.
gardneri Hk.f.; a rather small tree, with very many slender, drooping, cylindrical branchlets. Moist region up to 3,000'; rather rare. Fls. Apl., white or pale yellow.
uliginosa DC.; ET-KUKURUMAN, WADIGA(S). A small tree. Margins of tanks in the dry region; rather rare. The flesh of the large yellow fruit is used in curries, but it is astringent. Fls. Aug., Sept., white.

SARCOCEPHALUS Afz. (13) 2:292. 6:140.
cordatus Miq. = Nauclea orientalis L.

SCYPHIPHORA Gaertn. (13) 2:337.
hydrophylacea Gaertn.; small tree or shrub, somewhat thickened at nodes. Mangrove swamps, rare. Fls. white.

STEPHEGYNE Gaertn. (13) 2:294. 6:140.
parvifolia Korth = Mitragyna parvifolia Korth
tubulosa Hk.f. = Mitragyna tubulosa O. Ktze.

TARENNA Gaertn. (13) 2:328. 6:150.
asiatica O. Ktze.; small tree or large bush. Lower country in the dry region; common. Flowers white, sweet-scented.
flava Alston; moist region, especially in the montane zone. Fls. Feb., Mch., May, Nov., yellow.

TIMONIUS DC. (13) 6:151.
jambosella Thw. = Melitris jambosella Gaertn.

TRICALYSIA A. Rich. (13) 2:336. 6:151.
dalzellii (Thw.) Alston; VELLA (T). A small pyramidal tree; bark very smooth, white or yellowish. Low country, principally in the dry region; rather common. Wood hard, heavy, fine-grained, white, smooth. Fls. Apl., greenish-white.
erythrospora (Thw.) Alston; a much-branched tree. Lower montane zone; very rare. Fls. Feb., Sept., pale greenish-yellow.

WEBERA Schreb. (13) 6:150, 152.
corymbosa Willd. = Tarenna asiatica O. Ktze.
corymbosa var. montana Thw. = Tarenna flava Alston

WENDLANDIA Bartl. (13) 2:297.
notoniana Wall.; RAWANIDALA(S). A small tree or large shrub; bark orange-red, coming off in fibrous strips. Open places in moist region, from sea level up to all elevations; very common. Fls. Feb., Mch., white. Wood rather heavy, hard, strong, brownish-red.
var. zeylanica Hk.f.; rare.

FAMILY RUTACEAE

ACRONYCHIA Forst. (13) 1:216. 6:37.
laurifolia Bl. = A. pedunculata Miq.
pedunculata Miq.; ANKENDA(S), MUTTA, NARI(T). A small tree with pale smooth bark. Moist region from sea level up to 5,000'; common. The whole plant when bruised has a warm terebinthinate scent. The bark is used as an external application to sores and ulcers. Wood close-grained, rather heavy, yellowish-white. Fls. Feb.-Apl., pale yellowish-green.

* AEGLE Correa (13) 6:36.
*marmelos Corr.; BELI(S), VILVAM(T). The Bael fruit, cultivated in gardens.

ATALANTIA Correa (13) 1:225.
missionis Oliv.; PAMBURU(S), KURUNTU(T). A small tree, much-branched; bark grey, rugged. Low country, chiefly in the dry region; rather common. Fls. Apl., white, fragrant.
monophylla Correa; PERUNKURUNTU(T). A small tree or shrub. Dry region; common. Wood very hard, heavy, close-grained, yellow. Fls. July, Aug., Dec., white.

CHLOROXYLON Rumph. (13) 6:47.
swietenia DC.; SATINWOOD. BURUTA(S), MUTIRAI, PURUSH(T). A moderate-sized tree; bark very rough, deeply furrowed. Dry region; common. Timber well known as 'satinwood', very hard, heavy, fine-grained, yellow, with a satiny lustre; difficult to work, but good for turning; the principal timber exported from Ceylon. Fls. Apl.-June, cream-coloured.

CITRUS L. (13) 6:39.
*aurantifolia Swingle; DEHI, HIN-DEHI(S), ELI-MICHUM-PALLAM(T). A tree or shrub, cultivated for its fruit, used for hair scrubbing. Probably a native of India.
aurantium L.; SEVILLE or SOUR ORANGE. EMBUL-DODAN(S). A tree or shrub cultivated for its fruit. Probably a native of Cochin China.
*crenatifolia Lush.; MANDARIN. NARUN (S), HIN-NARUN(S). A tree or shrub, native of India? Cultivated for its fruit.
hystrix DC.; LEECH or CAFFRE LIME. KUDALU-DEHI, LIMA, GADA-DEHI (S). A tree or shrub cultivated for its fruit. Perhaps native. Fruit not eaten, but is used for washing the hair and rubbing the legs to keep off leeches.
*japonica Thunb.; NAS-NARUN, UDU-DEHI(S). A tree or shrub, cultivated for its fruit.
var. lakkanovensis Lush.
*limonium Risso; a tree or shrub, native of Asia.
*maxima Merr.; PUMMELO or SHADDOCK. JAMBOLA, JAMBU NARUN, RATA, SUDU or ELA JAMBOLA(S). A tree, native of Polynesia and the Malay Islands.
*maxima var. uvacarpa; GRAPE FRUIT. A tree; native of S.E. China, or may have originated as a seedling sport in the West Indies.
*medica L.; CITRON. SIDERUN, MAHA-RATA-DEHI(S), NATRON (? wrongly). A tree or shrub, cultivated for its fruit.
megaloxylocarpa Lush. var. pennivesculata Lush.; NATRUN(S), SIDERUN (? wrongly). A tree or shrub.
*papillaris Blanco; MANDARIN ORANGE. KONDA-NARUN(S).
*papillaris var. chrysocarpa (Lush.) Alston; JAVA-NARUN, JAMBU-NARUN(S). A tree, cultivated for its fruit. A native of India.
*sinensis Osbeck; PENI-DODAN, PUNCHI-JAMBOLA(S). ORANGE. A tree cultivated for its fruit. Native of China or Cochin China.
tuberoides J. W. Bennett = C. hystrix DC.

CLAUSENA Burm. (13) 1:221. 6:38.

dentata M. Roem.; WEDA-PANA(S), PETTI(T). A small slender tree or shrub. Dry country, rather rare. The scent of the leaves is peculiar, like Myrrh and aniseed combined. Fls. June-Sept., white.

var. pubescens W. & A.; Maturata.

indica Oliv.; MIGON-KARAPINCHA(S), PANNAI, PURANKAINARI(T). A small tree or shrub. Low country, principally in the dry region; rather common. Leaves faintly aromatic. Fruit edible. Fls. Jan.-Mch., greenish-white.

*lansium Skeels; RATA-KARA-PINCHA(S). A tree or shrub sometimes cultivated for its fruit.

willdenovii W. & A. = C. dentata M. Roem.

EVODIA Forst. (13) 1:214. 6:36.

lunu-ankenda Merr.; LUNUANKENDA(S). A small tree, with opposite branches; bark grey, smooth. Moist low country, 2,000 - 6,000', common; and at lower elevations, rarer. Wood soft and light. Fls. Apl.-May, greenish-yellow.

roxburghiana Benth. = E. lunu-ankenda Merr.

FERONIA Correa (13) 1:228. 6:41.

elephantum Corr. = Limonia acidissima L.

GLYCOSMIS Correa (13) 1:217.

pentaphylla Corr.; DODAN PANA(S), KULAPANNAI(T). A shrub or small tree without spines; bark thin, brown. Under the shade of trees, from sea level throughout low country up to 3,000'; especially abundant in the dry region, where it forms much of the undergrowth of the forests. Wood close-grained, smooth, yellowish-white. Fls. Jan.-Apl., white, very sweet-scented.

var. longifolia Oliv.; Singhe Raja Forest.

HESPERETHUSA M. Roem. (13) 1:223. 6:38.

alata (W. & A.) Alston; TUMPAT-KURUNDU(S). A small tree with straight, sharp, axillary spines. Dry country; common. The leaves are lemon-scented when bruised; the citrus-like fruit is very bitter. Wood very hard and heavy, close-grained, smooth, yellow. Fls. May, white.

crenulata M. Roem.; a small slender tree or large shrub. Dry country; very rare. The small fruit is very acid and bitter

LIMONIA L.(13) 1:228. 6:41.

acidissima L.; WOOD APPLE. DIWUL(S), VILA, VILATTI, MAYLADIK-KURUNTU(T). A small tree. Dry region; very common. Pulp of fruit eaten. Wood hard, heavy, yellowish-white. Affords a good gum. Fls. Feb., Mch., pale green, stained with red-purple.

alata W. & A. = Hesperethusa alata (W. & A.) Alston

crenulata Roxb. = Hesperethusa crenulata M. Roem.

MICROMELUM Bl. (13) 1:218. 6:37.

minutum W. & A.; WAL-KARAPINCHA(S), KAKAIPALAI(T). A small tree. Low country, especially in the dry region; rather common. The scent of the leaves is faintly aromatic. Fls. Oct.-Feb., white, strong-smelling.

pubescens Bl. = M. minutum W. & A.

MURRAYA L. (13) 1:219. 6:37.

exotica L. = M. paniculata Jack.

koenigii Spreng.; KARAPINCHA(S), KARIVEMPU(T). A small tree with dark grey bark. Low country, especially in the dry region; rather rare. Very much cultivated. This is the familiar 'Curry leaf', a constant ingredient in curries and mulligatawny. Its scent is pungent and slightly aromatic. Wood hard, close-grained, smooth, pale brownish-yellow, durable. Fls. Dec., Aug., white, scented.

paniculata Jack.; ETTERIYA(S), KONJI(T). A small graceful tree; bark fibrous. Low country up to 3,000'; rather common. Wood very hard and close-grained, yellow; has been used as a substitute for box-wood for engraving. Fls. Jan.-July, white, very sweet-scented.

var. buxifolia Thw.; a more florifercus shrubby variety, much grown in gardens.

Family SABIACEAE

MELIOSMA Bl. (13) 1:314. 6:59.

arnottiana Walp.; KUSAVI, THAGARAI(T). A moderate-sized tree. Montane zone, above 4,000'; common. The wood is light, spongy, and of no value. Fls. Apl., yellowish-white.

simplicifolia Walp.; ELBEDDA(S). A moderate-sized tree; bark white, smooth. Upper zone of moist low country; very common. Wood pale reddish, moderately hard, rather light, splits readily. Fls. Jan., yellowish-white.

wightii Planch.; a small tree. Upper montane zone; common. Fls. Apl., Sept., pale yellow.

Family SALVADORACEAE

SALVADORA L. (13) 3:120.

persica L.; UVAY, VIYAY(T). A small, much-branched, erect tree. Desert and dry regions, especially by the coast; common. Fls. all the year, greenish-white.

Family SAMYDACEAE

CASEARIA Jacq. (13) 2:236. 6:131.

coriacea Thw. = C. thwaitesii Briq.

elliptica Willd.; a shrub or small tree. Dry region, very rare.

CASEARIA (cont.)
esculenta Roxb. = C. zeylanica Thw.
thwaitesii Briq.; a moderate-sized tree. Upper montane zone, above 6,000'; rare. Fls. Jan., green.
tomentosa Roxb. = C. elliptica Willd.
zeylanica Thw.; WAL-WARAKA(S), KAKKAIPALAI(T). A shrub or tree. Both moist and dry regions, and extending up to 5,000'. Wood pale yellow, moderately hard and heavy. The wood and leaves are used medicinally; the fruit is eaten. Fls. Feb., Apl., greenish.

HOMALIUM Jacq. (13) 2:238.
zeylanicum Benth.; LIYAN, LIYANGU(S). A very large tree with a straight trunk; bark white, rather rough, breaking off in irregular pieces. Moist low country to 3,000'; common. Wood pale brown, the heartwood darker, heavy, very hard and close-grained, durable. Fls. Mch.-June, greenish-white.

OSMELIA Thw. (13) 2:238.
gardneri Thw.; a moderate-sized tree with smooth grey bark. Moist region at 2,000 - 4,000'; rare. Fls. July-Aug., greenish-white.

Family SANTALACEAE

* SANTALUM L. (13) 6:251.
*album L.; SANDALWOOD. A native of India. Introduced into the dry zone; unsatisfactory.

SCLEROPYRUM Arn. (13) 3:475.
wallichianum Arn.; a small tree; bark smooth, greyish-white. Moist region, chiefly in montane zone, 4,000 - 6,000'. Fls. Nov., Mch., salmon-pink.

Family SAPINDACEAE

ALLOPHYLUS L. (13) 1:302. 6:56.
acuminatus Radlk.; small tree. Low country, abundant by streams. Fls. Dec., Apl., May, white.
cobbe Bl.; KOBBE, BU-KOBBE(S), AMARAI(T). A tall much-branched shrub or small tree. Low country, principally in the moist region; very common. The Veddas employ the wood for making bows. The little pulpy fruit is eaten. The leaves, bark, and root are accounted medicinal. Fls. Oct., greenish.
var. villosus Hiern; extending into the lower montane zone also.
hispidus Trim.; a small tree. Moist low country; rare. Fls. Mch., greenish-white.
varians Radlk.; small tree. Montane zone up to 6,000'; common. Fls. May, June, Sept., Oct., petals white.
zeylanicus L.; WAL-KOBBE(S). A small tree or shrub. Moist region in the low country; rather common.

ALLOPHYLUS (cont.)
zeylanicus var. acuminatus Hiern = A. acuminatus Radlk.
zeylanicus var. varians Hiern = A. varians Radlk.

APHANIA Bl. (13) 1:307. 6:58.
bifoliata Radlk.; a moderate-sized tree. Dry region; rather rare. Fls. Feb.-Apl., white.

DODONAEA L. (13) 1:312.
viscosa L.; ETA-WERELLA(S), VIRALI(T). A shrub or small tree; bark longitudinally cracked and striate. Open waste land in the low country, and ascending to 4,000'; rather rare or local, but where it occurs growing gregariously in great abundance. Fls. Jan.-Apl., yellowish.

GLENIEA Hook. f. (13) 1:305. 6:57.
unijuga Hk.f.; WAL-MORA(S), KUMA(T). A moderate-sized tree with thin whitish bark. Forests of the dry region; common. Wood yellowish-white, rather heavy, smooth, fine-grained. Fls. Sept.,-Dec., greenish-white.
zeylanica Hk.f. = unijuga Hk.f.

HARPULLIA Roxb. (13) 1:311. 6:59.
arborea Radlk.; NA-IMBUL, PUNDALU(S), NEI-KOTTEI(T). A large tree with an erect straight trunk and pale smooth bark. Moist low country up to 3,000'; rather common. The fruit is used for washing and is often called 'Penela'. Fls. Apl.-July, Nov., pale greenish or sulphur-yellow.
imbricata Thw. = H. arborea Radlk.

HEMIGYROSA Bl. (13) 1:301. 6:55.
canescens Thw. = Lepisanthes tetraphylla Radlk.
canescens Hiern = Lepisanthes trichocarpa (Thw.) Alston
canescens var. trichocarpa Trim. = Lepisanthes trichocarpa (Thw.) Alston

LEPISANTHES Bl. (13) 6:54.
deficiens Radlk.; a small tree. Dry region; rare. Fls. June-July, white or purple.
tetraphylla Radlk.; NEKOTA(T). A moderate-sized tree with whitish-grey bark. Common in the dry region.
trichocarpa (Thw.) Alston; a small or moderate-sized tree. Moist region; rather rare. Fls. Mch., Apl., white.

NEPHELIUM L. (13) 1:308.
gardneri Thw.; a tree with pale bark. Dry or desert region; very rare.
longana Camb.; MORA, RASAMORA(S), NURAI(T). A large tree, bark smooth, yellowish-grey, flaking off in small pieces. Wood moderately hard and heavy, pale brownish-red. Low country in dry and moist regions to 2,000 ft.; common. Fls. Apl.-July, pale yellow.

POMETIA Forst. (13) 1:310, 6:59.
eximia Hk.f.; GAL-MORA, BULU-MORA(S). A very large tree; bark yellowish or pinkish, smooth and thin, flaking off in small pieces. Upper zone of moist low country; rather rare. A very handsome tree, much planted for shade. Grows to a gigantic size in the wet forests. Wood pale yellowish-red, rather light, with large pores. Fls. May-June, yellowish-brown, petals greenish.

SAPINDUS L. (13) 1:306. 6:57, 59.
bifoliatus Hiern = Aphania bifoliata Radlk.
emarginatus Vahl; PENELA(S), NEYYKODDAN, PANALAI, POUANGA(T). A large tree with rough whitish bark. Forests of dry region; common. The fruit is the 'soap nut' of Europeans, and is much used by the natives for soap. Wood hard, heavy, yellow. Fls. Mch., greenish-white.
laurifolius Vahl. = S. trifoliatus L.
trifoliatus L.; KAHA-PENELA(S). A tree. Moist low country; rather common. Fls. July-Nov., white, slightly sweet-scented.

SCHLEICHERA Willd. (13) 1:304. 6:57.
oleosa Merr.; CEYLON OAK. KON(S), PUVU, KULA(T). A large tree with rather smooth grey bark. Low country up to about 2,000'; common. Called the 'Ceylon Oak', for its foliage, in the mass, much resembles that of Quercus robur, especially when young. Fls. Mch., green.
trijuga Willd. = S. oleosa Merr.

TURPINIA Vent. (13) 1:313. 6:59.
malabarica Gamble; ETA-HIRILLA, KANKUMBALA(S). A large or small tree. Moist low country; common. Fls. Mch., Oct., white.
var. montana Thw.; in the upper montane zone; common.
pomifera Trim. non DC. = T. malabarica Gamble

Family SAPOTACEAE

BASSIA Koenig ex L. (13) 3:78. 6:178.
fulva Bedd. = Madhuca fulva Macbr.
longifolia Koen. ex L. = Madhuca longifolia Macbr.
microphylla Hook. = Madhuca microphylla (Hook.) Alston
moonii Bed. = Madhuca moonii H. Lam.
neriifolia Moon = Madhuca neriifolia H. Lam.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM L. (13) 3:75.
roxburghii G. Don; LAWULU(S). A rather slender erect tree of moderate size; bark smooth, grey. Moist region up to 3,000'; rather common. Wood yellowish-white, even-grained, light. The berries are eaten by natives, but have a very viscous pulp. Occasionally used as a tea-box wood, not in great favour as large sizes are unobtainable (12). Fls. Sept., greenish-white.

ISONANDRA Wight (13) 3:77.

lanceolata Wight; KIRIWARALA, MALPEDDA(S). A moderate-sized or large tree, much branched; bark dark brown. Moist region, 1,000 - 6,000'; common in the lower montane zone, rarer below it. Wood hard and heavy. Fls. Jan.-Apl., pale yellow.
var. angustata Thw.;
var. montana Thw.; Nuwara Eliya, Hantane
var. compta Thw.; Adam's Peak.
var. major Clarke; Himiduma.

MADHUCA Gmel. (13) 6:178.

fulva Macbr.; WANA-MI(S). A moderate-sized tree; bark brownish-grey. Moist low country, below 1,000'; rare. Wood very hard and heavy, yellowish-brown. Fls. Apl., Aug.

longifolia Macbr.; MI(S), ILUPPAI(T). A very large tree; bark thick, dark yellowish-grey, slightly furrowed. Forests of the dry region, common; in the moist low country much rarer and usually planted. Fls. Feb., May, pale yellow.

microphylla (Hook.) Alston; tree, much branched. Forests of moist low country; rather rare. The wood is called 'Wana-mi' in the Southern Province. Fls. Mch., Apl., Sept., brownish-white.

moonii H. Lam.; tree, bark dark greyish-brown. Moist low country; very rare.

neriifolia H. Lam.; GAN-MI(S). A moderate-sized or small tree; bark dark brown. Moist low country, by streams; common. Fls. Feb. and Mch.

MANILKARA Rheede (13) 6:179.

hexandra Dubard; PALU(S), PALAI(T). A very large tree with a tall, stout, unbranched trunk; bark blackish-grey, deeply furrowed vertically. Forests of the dry region; very common. A valuable timber tree. Wood very hard, heavy, and tough, purplish-brown, capable of taking a high polish. Has been employed for railway sleepers. The fruit, which is ripe in July, affords food to a large number of people, and is collected and dried, either separately or in cakes, and exported from Jaffna to S. India. The buds are liable to be transformed into small prickly ovoid bodies (galls) simulating fruit. Young trees have often short, suppressed, conical, semi-spinous branchlets on the main stem, with crowded fasciculate leaves. Fls. Feb., Mch., pale yellow.

*kauki Dubard; the specimen, which is the type for the species, is in young bud, and agrees well with Java specimens. It was probably from a cultivated tree.

MIMUSOPS L. (13) 3:85.

elengi L.; MUNA-MAL(S), MAKIL, MUKALAI, VILVA-PATTIRI(T). A large tree with an erect trunk; bark reddish-brown. Low country; rather common, often cultivated. The flowers are sweet-scented and retain their odour when dry. The natives prepare a scent from them. Timber used for building; the wood is even-grained, hard and heavy, pinkish-red

MIMUSOPS elengi (cont.)
and looking like raw beef when fresh cut, afterwards pale reddish-brown. Bark bitter, used in medicine and in the manufacture of arrack. Fruit edible. Fls. Mch., white, becoming cream-coloured.
hexandra Roxb. = Manilkara hexandra Dubard
kauki L. = Manilkara kauki Dubard

PALAQUIUM Blanco (13) 3:81.
canaliculatum Engl.; a moderate-sized tree; bark reddish-grey. Moist low country below 1,000'; very rare. Fls. Jan.-June, Sept., white.
grande Engl.; KIRIHIRIYA, MIHIRIYA, KIRIHEMBILIYA(S). A large tree, much branched; bark thick, brown. Moist region in forests, especially from 3,000 - 5,000'; rather common. Wood rather heavy, yellowish-brown. The oil from the seeds is used with food. Wood often used for tea-chests, dark brown (12). Fls. Mch.-May, and Sept., Nov., pale yellow.
var. parvifolium Clarke; from 4,000 - 6,000'.
var. angustatum Trim.; N.E. mountain-block, rather rare.
laevifolium Engl.; a moderate-sized tree, much branched; bark rather smooth, grey. Moist country below 2,000'; rather rare. Fls. Mch.-May, brownish-white.
pauciflorum Engl.; moist low country below 1,000'; rare. Fls. Mch., greenish-white.
petiolare Engl.; moist low country below 2,000'; rather rare. Fls. Dec.-Mch., pale greenish-pink.
rubiginosum Engl.; a large tree with spreading branches; bark dark brown. Moist region up to 4,000'; rare. Fls. Mch., Apl., whitish.
thwaitesii Trim.; a medium-sized tree. Moist low country below 1,000'; very rare.

PLANCHONELLA Pierre (13) 6:178.
tomentosa Pierre; MUL-MALIL(T). A small, much-branched tree; bark much cracked. Dry and intermediate regions to 2,000'; rather rare. Wood hard, heavy, yellowish. Berries said to be eaten. Fls. Sept., white.

SIDEROXYLON L. (13) 3:76. 6:178.
tomentosum Roxb. = Planchonella tomentosa Pierre

Family SIMARUBACEAE

AILANTHUS Desf. (13) 1:230. 6:41.
malabarica DC. = A. triphysa (Dennst.) Alston
triphysa (Dennst.) Alston; KUMBALU, WALBILIN(S), PERU(T). A lofty tree with a straight trunk and rough bark. Low country of the moist region; rather rare. The bark is tonic and febrifuge. A brown, fragrant resinous exudation is given by the inner bark, and is used in dysentery as well as for incense. Wood very light, soft and spongy. A tea-box wood, soft and easily worked (12). Fls. Jan., white.

SAMADERA Gaertn. (13) 1:230.

indica Gaertn.; SAMADARA(S). A small tree; bark transversely cracked. Moist low country, in forests; rather common. The whole plant is very bitter, and the bark, root, and fruit are all used as febrifuge medicines. An infusion of the leaves is a good insecticide and destructive to white ants. Wood light, soft, pale yellow. Fls. Mch., pinkish-yellow.

Family STERCULIACEAE

FIRMIANA Marsigli (13) 1:166. 6:31.

colorata R. Br.; MALAIPARUTTI(T). A tree with thick spreading branches; bark very smooth, shining, white or purplish, papery. On rocks in the dry region; rather common. The inner bark gives a fine fibre. Fls. June, July, scarlet-orange.

HERITIERA Ait. (13) 1:167.

littoralis Dryand; ETUNA(S), CHOMUNTIRI(T). A moderate-sized tree; bark longitudinally furrowed. On the sea coast; rather common. Heartwood dark red, heavy, very hard and extremely tough and durable. Fls. July-Oct., pale greenish-pink.

PTEROSPERMUM Schreb. (13) 1:168. 6:32.

canescens Roxb.; EE, WELANGA(S), TADA, VINANKU(T). A rather small tree with thick, longitudinally cracked bark. Low country, especially in the dry region; common. Wood moderately hard, tough, pale red. Fls. May, yellowish-white, very sweet-scented.

suberifolium Lamk. = P. canescens Roxb.

PTERYGOTA Endl. (13) 6:31.

thwaitesii (Mast.) Alston; ETARITIVA, GAL-NAVA(S). A tall tree with a straight trunk and longitudinally cracked bark. Dry or intermediate country; rare. Fls. Oct., pale green.

STERCULIA L. (13) 6:31. 1:163.

balanghas L.; NAVA(S). A tree; bark whitish. Low country; common. Fls. July, Aug., green, with crimson hairs, sweet-scented.

colorata Roxb. = Firmiana colorata R. Br.

foetida L.; TELAMBU(S). A large tree with whorled horizontal branches; bark thick, whitish, flaking off. Low country; common, especially in the dry region. Wood very light, open in texture, but tough, yellowish-white. The seeds are eaten roasted. Fls. Aug., dull orange.

guttata Roxb.; a tree; bark vertically furrowed. Moist low country; very rare. Fls. Feb., white with pink spots.

thwaitesii Mast. = Pterygota thwaitesii (Mast.) Alston

urens Roxb.; KAVALI(S). A tree; outer bark papery, flaking off. Dry country; rather rare. Fls. Apl., greenish with purple centre.

Family STYRACACEAE

SYMPLOCOS L. (13) 3:103. 6:186.

acuta Thw.; a small tree. Moist region; very rare. Fls. Mch., cream-coloured.

angustata Clarke; a tree; twigs very slender. Montane zone; very rare. Fls. Jan., May, white.

apicalis Thw.; a small tree. Moist low country below 1,000'; rare. Fls. Apl., Sept., purplish-white.

var. glabrifolia Thw.; Singhe Raja Forest.

bracteatis Thw.; a small tree or shrub. Upper montane zone; rather rare. Fls. Jan.-Feb., white.

cordifolia Thw.; a tree. Upper montane zone, 6,000' - 7,000'; rare. Fls. Sept., pink.

coronata Thw.; UGUDU-HAL(S). A moderate-sized tree. Moist region, 2,000 - 4,000'; rather common. Fls. Nov., Dec., pinkish-white.

cucullata Brand; a tree? montane zone, rare? Fls. Mch.

cuneata Thw.; moist low country below 1,500'; rather rare. Fls. Mch., pinkish-white.

elegans Thw.; a small tree. Upper montane zone; rather common. Fls. Apl. and Sept., white.

furcata Brand; upper montane zone; common.

hebantha Thw.; moist low country; very rare.

hispidula Thw.; a tree. Lower montane zone, 3,000 - 5,000'; rare.

jucunda var. diversifolia Brand; moist region to 4,000'; rather rare. Fls. Mch-May, white.

laeta Thw.; a small tree. Montane zone, 4,000 - 7,000'; rather common. Fls. Mch., Apl., white.

latiflora Clarke; a tree. Upper montane zone; rather common. Fls. Apl., Sept., white.

major Brand; a tree? Montane zone, rather common.

marginalis Thw.; a tree. Moist low country; rare. Fls. Mch.

minor Clarke; upper montane zone; rather rare. Fls. Feb., Apl., white.

obovata Wight & Gardn. ex Thw.; a tree? Upper montane zone, rare?

obtusa Thw. non Wall. = S. furcata Brand

obtusa var. cucullata Thw. = S. cucullata Brand

obtusa var. major Thw. = S. major Brand

spicata Roxb.; BOMBU, WAL-BOMBU(S). A small tree. Moist region from sea level to 7,000'; very common. Wood light, white, close-grained, but liable to split. A decoction of the bark is used as an external application. The leaves afford a dye. Fls. Feb.-May, white, slightly scented.

versicolor Clarke; a small tree. Moist low region; very rare. Fls. Jan.-May, white.

Family TAMARICACEAE

TAMARIX L. (13) 6:19. 1:91.
gallica L.; KIRI(T). A large shrub or small tree. On the sea coast; rare. Fls. Feb., pink.

Family THEACEAE

ADINANDRA Jack. (13) 1:108.
lasiopetala Choisy; a small slender tree, 20-30'. Upper montane zone; rather common. Fls. Feb.-May, white.

GORDONIA Ellis (13) 1:110.
speciosa Choisy; a tree, 40-50'; bark smooth and shining. Montane zone; very rare. Fls. Mch., Sept., deep crimson.
zeylanica Wight; a moderate-sized or large tree. Montane zone in the forests, 4,000 - 7,000'; common. Wood red, smooth, hard, shining. Fls. Sept.-Nov., white.
var. elliptica Gardn.; Elephant Plains, 6,000'.

TERNSTROEMIA L. (13) 1:107.
japonica Thunb.; a moderate-sized, much-branched tree; bark thick, soft. Montane zone, descending to about 4,000'; common. Wood open-grained, pinkish-brown, rather heavy, durable. The bark is chewed. Called by the carpenters in the hill districts 'Pena mihiriya', 'Rattota', and 'Rabatiya'. Fls. Apl., May, yellow.

Family THYMELAEACEAE

GYRINOPS Gaertn. (13) 3:460.
walla Gaertn.; WALLA, PATTA-WALLA(S). A small tree with a slender erect trunk and a small rounded head. Moist region, up to 4,000'; rather common. The bark gives a very tough fibre from which strong ropes are made. Fls. Dec., yellowish white.

PHALERIA Jack. (13) 3:459.
cauliflora Bedd.; a small graceful tree. Moist low country below 1,000'; very rare. Fls. May, pure white.

Family TILIACEAE

BERRYA Roxb. (13) 1:172; 6:32.
ammonilla Roxb. = B. cordifolia Burret

BERRYA (cont.)

cordifolia Burret; TRINCOMALIE WOOD. HAL-MILLA(S), CHAVANDALAI(T). A large tree with a straight erect trunk; bark smooth, pale. Forests of the dry zone; common, extending rarely into the intermediate and moist low country. Wood moderately heavy, straight-grained, smooth, tough, pale reddish-yellow, used in Madras for constructing Masula boats. One of the best timbers, easily worked. Fls. Mch., Apl., white.

ELAEOCARPUS L. (13) 1:184. 6:33.

amoenus Thw.; TITTA-WERALU(S). A moderate-sized, much-branched tree. Moist low country from 2,000 - 5,000'; rather common. Fls. Sept., Oct., Mch., Apl., white.

glandulifer Mast.; a large much-branched tree. Montane zone, from 3,000 - 6,000'; common. Fls. Jan.-Mch., and Sept., white.

montanus Thw.; a moderate-sized tree. Upper montane zone; apparently not uncommon. Fls. Apl., Sept.

obovatus Arn.; a small tree. Upper montane zone; rare. Fls. Feb., white.

serratus L.; WILD OLIVE. WERALU(S). A rather small tree. Low country in the moist region up to 2,000'; common. Fls. Jan., July, Aug., white. Wood light, open, yellowish-white.

subvillosus Arn.; GAL-WERALU(S). A tree; moist low country, extending into the montane zone to 4,000'; rather common. Fls. Feb.-Apl., white. Endemic?

zeylanicus Mast.; a tree. Montane zone; very rare. Fls. Mch., white.

GREWIA L. (13) 1:173. 6:32.

asiatica L.; a small tree. Low country, very rare. Possibly always a planted tree.

columnaris Sm.; KODITAVIDDAI(T). A shrub or small tree. Dry country; rather common. Fls. July-Nov., yellowish-white.

? laevigata Vahl; a small tree.

polygama Roxb.; BORA-DAMINIYA(S)? TAVIDDAI(T). A much-branched tree with smooth, whitish bark. Dry country; rather common. Heartwood heavy, rather hard, smooth, even-grained, pale brown. Fls. July-Oct.

tiliaefolia Vahl; DAMINIYA(S), CHADACHCHI(T). A tree with brownish, pale bark. Low country, and extending into lower montane zone; common. Heartwood hard, close-grained, moderately heavy, tough, brown; a valuable wood, but of no great size. The inner bark makes good ropes. Fls. Apl.-Jly, pale yellow.

wightiana J.R. Drumm. = G. laevigata Vahl

PITYRANTHE Thw. (13) 1:172.

verrucosa Thw.; DIK-WENNA(S), VIDPANI(T). A rather small tree with an erect trunk; bark smooth. Dry districts; locally common. Wood tough, heavy, yellow, very strong; much sought after in the Eastern Province for axles of timber carts, etc., but small, rarely exceeding 2½ or 3 ft. in girth. Fls. Sept.-Jan., pinkish-white.

Family ULMACEAE

CELTIS Linn. (13) 4:81.

cinnamomea Lindl.; GURENDA(S). A tree, 30-40'. Moist region, 2,000 - 5,000'; rather common. Thunberg says it was called 'Strunt-hout' by the Dutch and was employed as an alterative medicine internally and externally in skin affections. Chips of the wood are sold in bazaars as a medicine, under the name 'Pinari', and are exported to Bombay, where they are employed as a fumigatory against evil spirits. Fls. Feb., Mch., greenish.

wightii Planch.; MEDITELLA(S). A tree, 30-40'. Low country to 3,000', chiefly in the intermediate zone; rather common. Fls. Feb., yellow.

HOLOPTELEA Planch. (13) 4:80.

integrifolia Planch.; INDIAN ELM. GODA-KIRILLA(S), AYIL, VELAYIL, KAUCHIA(T). A tree, 50-60' high, with ash-grey pustular bark. Dry region; common. Wood strong, heavy, pale, very useful for many purposes. Fls. Jly., greenish.

TREMA Lour. (13) 4:82.

orientalis Bl.; GEDUMBA(S). A fast-growing tree, 25-30'. Open places and waste ground up to 5,000'; very common. This may well be called a weed, though forming a small tree. It is known as the 'Charcoal tree' by the English. Fls. Feb., greenish.

Family URTICACEAE

ALLAEANTHUS Thw. (13) 4:102.

zeylanicus Thw.; ALANDU(S). A tree, 30-40'. Moist region, 1,000' - 2,000'; rather rare. The inner bark yields a very tough fibre. Fls. Feb., Aug., yellowish.

DEBREGEASIA Gaudich (13) 4:118. 6:271.

longifolia Wedd.; GASDUL(S). A tall shrub or small tree. Low country in moist region up to 3,000'; common. The bark gives a strong fibre, much like that of Rhea (Boehmeria nivea), and this is often called 'Wild Rhea' here. Fls. Mch., Apl.

velutina Gaud. = D. longifolia Wedd.

zeylanica Hk.f.; MUDU-KANDA(S). A small tree, 15-20'. Moist region in low country to 2,000'; rather rare. Fls. Mch., Apl.

GIRONNIERA Gaud. (13) 4:82. 6:267.

cuspidata Kurz; WAL-MUNAMAL(S). A tree, 30-40'. Low country, 1,000 - 3,000'; rather rare. Timber hard, heavy, useful for engineering purposes. Fls. Feb., Mch.

reticulata Thw. = G. cuspidata Kurz

scabrida (Thw.) Alston; AK-MEDIYA(S). A medium-sized tree. Moist region up to 4,000'; rather common. Fls. Jan.

subaequalis var. zeylanica Thw. = G. scabrida (Thw.) Alston

PHYLLOCHLAMYS Bureau (13) 4:100. 6:268.
spinosa Bur. = P. taxoides Koorders
taxoides Koorders; GONGOTU(S). A small, gnarled, evergreen tree; bark pale. Dry region; rather common. Fls. July-Sept.

TAXOTROPHIS Bl. (13) 4:100.
zeylanica Thw.; a shrub or small tree, much branched, 8-10'; bark brown. Low country, 1,000 - 2,000'; rather rare. Fls. Jly.

VILLEBRUNEA Gaud. (13) 4:118.
integrifolia Gaud. var. sylvatica (Miq.) Hk.; an evergreen tree, 18-25'. Moist region, 2,000 - 5,000'; rather common. Fls. Jan.-Sept.

Family VACCINIACEAE

VACCINIUM L. (13) 3:61. 6:176.
leschenaultii Wight = V. symplocifolium (G. Don) Alston
symplocifolium (G. Don) Alston; a large shrub or small tree; bark dark grey. Forests of the montane zone, at about 4,000'; rather common. Fls. Feb., Mch., Sept., bright dark pink, rarely white.

Family VERBENACEAE

AVICENNIA L. (13) 3:363. 6:233.
marina Vierh.; VENKANDAN(T). A bush or small tree with smooth white bark. In shallow salt water or sandy tidal flats on the coast; common. This is one of the trees known as mangroves and is often called 'White Mangrove'. The large embryo usually germinates in the fruit before it falls, but the tree has no stilts. It often occurs over large tracts of tidal or flooded shore to the exclusion of all other plants, as dwarf bushes, half covered at high water. Its roots bear great numbers of erect processes (like those of Sonneratia), the points of which stand above the shallow water. The bark is astringent and may be used for tanning. Fls. Aug.-Oct., dull pale yellow.
nitida Thunb. = A. marina Vierh.
officinalis L.; UPATTHA(T). Sea coast, rather rare?

CLERODENDRON L. (13) 3:359. 6:232.
infortunatum L.; GAS-PINNA(S), PERUGILAI(T). A shrub or small slender tree, 4-10'. Moist region up to 5,000'; common. Leaves have a smoky odour when bruised; they are used as an anthelmintic. Fls. Apl.-Aug., white.
phlomidis L.f.; VATAMADAKKI, TALUDALA(T). A semi-scandent bush or small tree. Dry and desert districts; rather rare. Fls. Dec.-Mch., bright rose-pink, rarely white.

GMELINA L. (13) 3:354. 6:232.

arborea Roxb.; ET-DEMATA(S), GUMADI, UMI(T). A large spreading tree; bark greyish-yellow, rather rough, thick. Moist region up to 5,000'; rather common, but often cultivated. Wood yellowish-white, even-grained, light, strong, tough, and durable; an excellent timber. The bark and fruit are employed as medicine in bilious fevers. Fls. Mch., orange-pink and lemon-yellow.

PREMNA L. (13) 3:350. 6:232.

latifolia Roxb.; MAHA-MIDI(S), PACHUMULLAI(T). Tree usually small; bark white, nearly smooth. Dry region; rather common. The plant has the strong fetid smell which is so much liked by the natives; the leaves are used for flavouring curries and are considered a stomachic and tonic. Fls. Feb., Jly.-Oct., yellowish or white.

* TECTONA L.f. (13) 3:350.

*grandis L.; TEAK. TEKKA(S). TEKKU(T). (The tree was introduced into Ceylon by the Dutch, and subsequently grown in parts of the dry intermediate and wet zones; but it was found that it could be grown only in selected localities where the soil was deep and fertile. Up to 1921, 4,368 acres of artificial plantations existed, the bulk in the Eastern Provinces).

VITEX L. (13) 3:356. 6:232.

altissima L.f. = V. pinnata L.

leucoxylon L.; NEBEDDA(S), KADDU-NOCHCHI, NIR-NOCHCHI(T). A large tree with spreading head; bark smooth, white, thin. Dry country; common, especially near tanks. Wood dark grey, hard, fine-grained, durable, shining. Fls. Jly.-Aug., white, with purplish hairs.

negundo L.; NIKA, NIL-NIKA, SUDU-NIKA(S), VENNOCHCHI(T), NOCHCHI(T). A shrub or small slender tree. Low country, borders of streams, especially in the dry region; common, also grown in native gardens. Leaves sweetly aromatic when bruised. They are much used in native medicine as a fomentation in rheumatism. Fls. all the year, bright lilac-blue.

pinnata L.; MILLA, MIYAN MILLA, SAPU MILLA(S), KADDAMANAKKU, MAILA(T). A very large tree, with a dense head and somewhat drooping branches; bark yellowish-grey, vertically cracked. A valuable timber tree. Wood hard, heavy, close-grained, smooth, tough, durable, grey; the carpenters distinguish several varieties. The bark is used as a fomentation in rheumatic swellings. The wood affords a yellow dye which is not much employed. Used for afforestation in the low country (2). Fls. July-Oct., pale violet or white.

var. zeylanica Clarke

var alata Trim.

pubescens Vahl; this is cultivated in Peradeniya gardens.

Family VIOLACEAE

ALSODEIA Thouars (13) 1:68.
decora Trim. = Rinorea decora Melch.

RINOREA Aubl. (13) 6:14.
decora Melch.; a small tree. Montane zone; rare. Fls. Sept.

LIST OF CONIFERS INTRODUCED INTO CEYLON.

Family CUPRESSACEAE

CALLITRIS Vent.

calcarata R. Br.; BLACK CYPRESS. A native of Australia, introduced into Ceylon at an elevation of 4,000 - 6,000'. Results not yet available (1). It appears to be suitable for afforestation of the Uva basin between 3,500 and 4,000' (2).

glauca R. Br.; MURRAY RIVER CYPRESS PINE. A native of Australia, introduced at an elevation of 4,000 - 6,000'; young seedlings attacked by damping-off (1).

robusta R. Br.; MORETON BAY CYPRESS. A native of Australia and adjacent islands. Introduced in the hill country at 4,000 - 6,000' elevation. Young seedlings attacked by a damping-off fungus (1).

CUPRESSUS Tourn. ex L.

lawsoniana Murray; LAWSON CYPRESS. A native of South-west Oregon and North-west California. It has been successfully established on the deep loams of the natural forest and is also grown on various soils. Elevation 4,000 - 6,000' (1). Used for reafforestation schemes in the montane zone (2).

macrocarpa Hartw.; MONTEREY CYPRESS. A successful introduction in the hill country at elevations of 3,000 - 6,500', on various soils, doing best on deep forest loam. Timber used for building and fuel (1).

sempervirens L.; MEDITERRANEAN CYPRESS. A native of the Mediterranean region; a recent introduction, not yet thoroughly tested (1).

torulosa Don; HIMALAYAN CYPRESS. A native of the Himalayas. Introduced into the hill zone at an elevation of 6,200' in varying soils (1). Used in afforestation work in the montane zone at 5,000' and above (2).

JUNIPERUS Tourn. ex L.

procera Hochst.; a native of Africa, grown in mixture with other species for afforestation work at an elevation of 5,000' and over (2).

WIDDRINGTONIA Endl.

whytei Rendle; a native of South Central Africa, recently introduced. It has been successfully used for afforestation at an elevation of 5,000' and over (2).

Family PINACEAE

ABIES (Tourn.) L.

firma Sieb. & Zucc.; JAPANESE FIR. A native of Japan. Introduction a failure. Nursery sowings gave good germination but growth slow (1).

ABIES (cont.)

nobilis Lindl.; NOBLE FIR, RED FIR. A native of America, where it is one of the best of the native silver firs. Does not promise well in Ceylon at 6,000' elevation (1).

webbiana Lindl.; a native of the Himalayas. Sown at 6,000'; germination fair; further results awaited (1).

PICEA Link.

excelsa Link.; COMMON SPRUCE, NORWAY SPRUCE. A native of Europe. It was introduced in the hill country at 6,000' elevation, but seedlings died of fungus attack (1).

glauca (Moench.) Voss.; WHITE SPRUCE. A native of Canada and Northern U.S.A. Introduced at an elevation of 6,000'. There were many casualties. Average seedlings attained a height of 2' in 4 years.

PINUS (Tourn.) L.

canariensis C. Smith; CANARY ISLAND PINE. A native of the Canary Islands, introduced at elevations from 4,000 to 6,000'; result not available (1).

excelsa Wall.; a native of the Himalayas, recently introduced at 6,000' elevation; early growth slow (1).

laricio Poir.; a native of Corsica, recently introduced at 6,000' elevation, not yet thoroughly tested (1).

longifolia Roxb.; CHIR PINE. A native of the Himalayas, recently introduced at an elevation of 6,000'; results not yet available (1).

pinea L.; STONE PINE. A native of the Mediterranean region, introduced at 6,000'; results not yet available. It is planted on a moderate scale on drift coastal sands and on other soils up to 4,000'. The tree is storm-firm and stands light frost and drought, but is apt to be killed by easterly winds (1).

radiata Don.; MONTEREY PINE. Introduced at an elevation of 4,000 - 6,000'. Grown on a field scale in hill afforestation (1 & 2).

sylvestris L.; SCOTS PINE. A native of Europe and Northern Asia; introduced at 6,000', not considered suitable (1).

PSEUDOTSUGA Carr.

douglasii Carr. = P. taxifolia (Lamb.) Britton

taxifolia (Lamb.) Britton; DOUGLAS FIR, OREGON PINE. Native of the Pacific Coast, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon; introduced at elevations from 4,000 - 6,000'; results unpromising (1).

Family TAXODIACEAE

SEQUOIA Endl.

sempervirens Endl.; CALIFORNIAN REDWOOD. A native of California and of Oregon; introduced at an elevation of 6,000'; results not yet available (1).

TAXODIUM Rich.

distichum Rich.; SWAMP CYPRESS. A native of the south eastern part of U.S.A., in swamps; introduced but without success (1).

TSUGA Carr.

canadensis Carr.; EASTERN HEMLOCK. A native of Eastern America; introduced at 6,000', but all plants died (1).

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Goda-kirilla(S), Holoptelea integrifolia Planch. (Ulmaceae)
Godapara(S), Dillenia retusa Thunb. (Dilleniaceae)
Gokatu(S), Garcinia morella Desrouss. (Guttiferae)
Golu-mora(S), Pygeum zeylanicum Gaertn. (Rosaceae)
Gomma(S), Chlorocarpa pentaschista Alston (Flacourtiaceae)
Gona(S), Diospyros insignis Thw. (Ebenaceae)
Gonapana(S), Garcinia spicata Hk.f. (Guttiferae)
Gonapana(S), Pseudocarpa championii Hemsl. (Meliaceae)
Gongotu(S), Phyllochlamys taxoides Koorders (Urticaceae)
Goraka(S), Garcinia cambogia Desrouss. (Guttiferae)

Grape Fruit, *Citrus maxima var. uvacarpa (Rutaceae)
Grey Boxwood, *Eucalyptus hemiphloia F.v.M. (Myrtaceae)
Grey Gum, *Eucalyptus saligna Smith (Myrtaceae)
Grey Gum, *Eucalyptus umbellata Gaertn. (Myrtaceae)
Guguli(T), *Boswellia glabra Roxb. (Burseraceae)
Gum, Blue, *Eucalyptus globulus Labill. (Myrtaceae)
Gum, Brown, *Eucalyptus robusta Sm. (Myrtaceae)
Gum, Giant, *Eucalyptus amygdalina Labill. (Myrtaceae)
Gum, Grey, *Eucalyptus saligna Smith (Myrtaceae)
Gum, Grey, *Eucalyptus umbellata Gaertn. (Myrtaceae)
Gum, Lemon-scented (of Ceylon), *Eucalyptus maculata Hook. (Myrtaceae)
Gum, Peppermint, *Eucalyptus amygdalina Labill. (Myrtaceae)
Gum, Red, *Eucalyptus rostrata Schlecht. (Myrtaceae)
Gum, Red (of Ceylon), *Eucalyptus robusta Smith (Myrtaceae)
Gum, Spotted (of Australia) *Eucalyptus maculata Hook. (Myrtaceae)
Gum, White, *Eucalyptus longifolia Link. (Myrtaceae)
Gumadi(T), Gmelina arborea Roxb. (Verbenaceae)
Gurenda(S), Celtis cinnamomea Lindl. (Ulmaceae)
Gurukina(S), Calophyllum calaba L. (Guttiferae)

Habara(S), Diospyros ovalifolia Wight (Ebenaceae)
Hal(S), Vateria copallifera (Retz) Alston (Dipterocarpaceae)
Hal Mendora(S), Vatica affinis Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Hal-milla(S), Berrya cordifolia Burret (Tiliaceae)
Hamparila(S), Mallotus philippinensis Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
Hanpalanda(S), Terminalia parviflora Thw. (Combretaceae)
Hapu(S), *Michelia champaca L. (Magnoliaceae)
Havarinuga(S), *Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (Apocynaceae)
Hedawaka(S), Chaetocarpus castanocarpus Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Hedawaka(S), Chaetocarpus coriaceus Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Hedoka(S), Chaetocarpus castanocarpus Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Hedoka(S), Chaetocarpus coriaceus Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Helamba(S), Mitragyna parvifolia Korth. (Rubiaceae)
Hemlock, Eastern, *Tsuga canadensis Carr. (Taxodiaceae)
Hik(S), Lannea grandis Engl. (Anacardiaceae)
Hima(S), Gyrocarpus americanus Jacq. (Combretaceae)
Himalayan Cypress, *Cupressus torulosa Don (Cupressaceae)
Hin-beraliya(S), Doona nervosa Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Hin-dan(S), Syzygium caryophyllatum (L.) Alston (Myrtaceae)
Hin-dehi(S), Citrus aurantifolia Swingle (Rutaceae)
Hin-embilla(S), Antidesma zeylanicum Lam. (Euphorbiaceae)
Hingul(S), Amoora rohituka W. & A. (Meliaceae)
Hin-kadol(S), Aegiceras corniculatum Blanco (Myrsinaceae)
Hin-kebella(S), Aporosa lanceolata Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Hin-kuretiya(S), Memecylon rostratum Thw. (Melastomataceae)
Hinkina(S), Calophyllum calaba L. (Guttiferae)
Hin-narun(S), Citrus crenatifolia Lush. (Rutaceae)
Honakka(S), Kayea stylosa Thw. (Guttiferae)
Honda-beraliya(S), Doona macrophylla Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)

Hondapara(S), Dillenia indica L. (Dilleniaceae)
Honduras Mahogany, *Swietenia macrophylla King (Meliaceae)
Hora(S), Dipterocarpus zeylanicus Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Horse-radish Tree, Moringa oleifera Lamk. (Moringaceae)
Hulanhik(S), Chukrasia velutina W. & A. (Meliaceae)
Hulan Mara(S), Albizzia chinensis Merr. (Mimosaceae)
Hunukirilla(S), Glochidion zeylanicum A. Juss. (Euphorbiaceae)
Huri-mara(S), Albizzia odoratissima Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Huriyi(S), Albizzia odoratissima Benth. (Mimosaceae)

Ichavalai(T), Pithecolobium umbellatum Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Iha(S), Albizzia amara Boiv. (Mimosaceae)
Ilantai(T), Zizyphus jujuba Lam. (Rhamnaceae)
Iluppai(T), Madhuca longifolia Macbr. (Sapotaceae)
Imbul(S), Ceiba pentandra Gaertn. (Malvaceae)
Indi(S), Phoenix zeylanica Trim. (Palmaceae)
Indian Cork Tree, *Millingtonia hortensis L. (Bignoniaceae)
Indian Elm, Holoptelea integrifolia Planch. (Ulmaceae)
Indian Lilac, *Melia azedarach L. (Meliaceae)
Ingini(S), Strychnos potatorum L.f. (Loganiaceae)
Ipetta(S), Cyathocalyx zeylanicus Champ. (Annonaceae)
Iram-barattham(T), Canthium dicoccum Merr. (Rubiaceae)
Ironbark, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon F.v.M. (Myrtaceae)
Ironbark, Red, *Eucalyptus siderophloia Benth. (Myrtaceae)
Ironbark, Red Flowering, *Eucalyptus sideroxylon A. Cunn. (Myrtaceae)
Ironbark, White, *Eucalyptus paniculata Smith (Myrtaceae)
Ironwood, Mesua ferrea L. (Guttiferae)
Irredurulla(S), Hopea discolor Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Irumpalai(T), Maba buxifolia Pers. (Ebenaceae)
Itti(T), Ficus retusa L. (Moraceae)
Iyamalai(T), Pithecolobium umbellatum Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Iya-vakai(T), Peltophorum inerme Naves (Caesalpiniaceae)

Jambola(S), *Citrus maxima Merr. (Rutaceae)
Jambu, Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston (Myrtaceae)
Jambu narun(S), *Citrus maxima Merr. (Rutaceae)
Jambu narun(S), *Citrus papillaris var. chrysocarpa (Lush.) Alston (Rutaceae)
Japanese Fir, *Abies firma Sieb. & Zucc. (Pinaceae)
Jarrah, *Eucalyptus marginata Smith (Myrtaceae)
Java Almond, *Canarium commune L. (Burseraceae)
Java-narun(S), *Citrus papillaris var. chrysocarpa (Lush.) Alston (Rutaceae)
Juvarai(T), Maba buxifolia Pers. (Ebenaceae)

Kabal Mara(S), Albizzia chinensis Merr. (Mimosaceae)
Kachaddai(T), Careya coccinea A. Chev. (Lecythidaceae)
Kadali(T), Lagerstroemia speciosa Pers. (Lythraceae)
Kaddamanakku(T), Vitex pinnata L. (Verbenaceae)
Kaddu-ma(T), Mangifera zeylanica Hk.f. (Anacardiaceae)

Kaddu-nochchi(T), Vitex leucoxylon L. (Verbenaceae)
Kaddupuli(T), Dialium ovoideum Thw. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Kadol(S), Rhizophora apiculata Bl. (Rhizophoraceae)
Kadol(S), Rhizophora mucronata Lam. (Rhizophoraceae)
Kadukkay(T), Terminalia chebula Retz (Combretaceae)
Kadumberiya(S), Diospyros attenuata Thw. (Ebenaceae)
Kadumberiya(S), Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb. (Ebenaceae)
Kadumberiya(S), Diospyros moonii Thw. (Ebenaceae)
Kadumberiya(S), Diospyros walkeri Gürke (Ebenaceae)
Kadumberiya(S), Diospyros oppositifolia Thw. (Ebenaceae)
Kadumberiya(S), Diospyros thwaitesii Bedd. (Ebenaceae)
Kadumpuli(T), Cynometra bijuga Span. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Kahakala(S), Diospyros racemosa Roxb. (Ebenaceae)
Kaha-penela(S), Sapindus trifoliatus L. (Sapindaceae)
Kahata(S), Careya coccinea A. Chev. (Lecythidaceae)
Kakaipalai(T), Micromelum minutum W. & A. (Rutaceae)
Kakkaipalai(T), Casearia zeylanica Thw. (Samydaceae)
Kakkaipalai(T), Gelonium lanceolatum Willd. (Euphorbiaceae)
Kakuru(S), Zizyphus xylopyrus Willd. (Rhamnaceae)
Kalaha(S), Ficus lucescens Bl. (Moraceae)
Kalati(T), Polyalthia suberosa Benth. & Hk.f. (Annonaceae)
Kalatti(T), Ficus tsiela Roxb. (Moraceae)
Kallu(S), Diospyros walkeri Gürke (Ebenaceae)
Kaloti(T), Chukrasia velutina W. & A. (Meliaceae)
Kalu-badulla(S), Semecarpus obovata Moon (Anacardiaceae)
Kaludai(T), Acacia eburnea Willd, (Mimosaceae)
Kalu-habaraliya(S), Maba buxifolia Pers. (Ebenaceae)
Kalu-kadumberiya(S), Diospyros oocarpa Thw. (Ebenaceae)
Kalukera(S), Goniothalamus thwaitesii Hk.f. (Annonaceae)
Kalumaduwa(S), Ficus nervosa Heyne (Moraceae)
Kalumediriya(S), Diospyros oppositifolia Thw. (Ebenaceae)
Kalumediriya(S), Diospyros quaesita Thw. (Ebenaceae)
Kalu-nika(S), Litsea iteodaphne Thw. (Lauraceae)
Kaluvell(S), Diospyros affinis Thw. (Ebenaceae)
Kaluvella(S), Diospyros moonii Thw. (Ebenaceae)
Kaluwara(S), Diospyros ebenum Koenig (Ebenaceae)
Kaluwella(S), Diospyros racemosa Roxb. (Ebenaceae)
Kampotta(S), Aporosa latifolia Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Kamukai(T), Areca catechu L. (Palmaceae)
Kana-gona(S), Artocarpus lakoocha Roxb. (Moraceae)
Kanagoraka(S), Garcinia morella Desrouss. (Guttiferae)
Kanchurai(T), Strychnos nux-vomica L. (Loganiaceae)
Kandal(T), Rhizophora apiculata Bl. (Rhizophoraceae)
Kandal(T), Rhizophora mucronata Lam. (Rhizophoraceae)
Kandal-anga(T), Carapa granata (Koen.) Alston (Meliaceae)
Kankumbala(S), Turpinia malabarica Gamble (Sapindaceae)
Kankumbal-ketiya(S), Pygeum zeylanicum Gaertn. (Rosaceae)
Kannakompu(T), Aglaia roxburghiana Miq. (Meliaceae)
Kapila(T), Mallotus philippinensis Müll. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
Kappu(S), Ceiba pentandra Gaertn. (Malvaceae)

Kaputobo(S), Ficus arnottiana Miq. (Moraceae)
Kara(S), Canthium coromandelicum (Burm.f.) Alston (Rubiaceae)
Karai(T), Canthium coromandelicum (Burm.f.) Alston (Rubiaceae)
Karai(T), Randia dumetorum Lam. (Rubiaceae)
Karan(S), Tournefortia argentea L.f. (Boraginaceae)
Karangali(T), Acacia sundra DC. (Mimosaceae)
Karankutti(T), Ixora parviflora Vahl (Rubiaceae)
Karapincha(S), Murraya koenigii Spreng (Rutaceae)
Karawala Kebella(S), Antidesma bunius Spreng (Euphorbiaceae)
Karawu(S), Prosorus indica Dalz. (Euphorbiaceae)
Karippalai(T), Putranjiva roxburghii Wall. (Euphorbiaceae)
Karivempu(T), Murraya koenigii Spreng. (Rutaceae)
Karon-damba(S), Syzygium revolutum Walp. (Myrtaceae)
Karri, *Eucalyptus diversicolor F.v.M. (Myrtaceae)
Karunkali(T), Diospyros ebenum Koenig (Ebenaceae)
Karuppu Thoveria(T), Diospyros sylvatica Roxb. (Ebenaceae)
Karuva(T), Cinnamomum zeylanicum Bl. (Lauraceae)
Karuvali(T), Elaeodendron glaucum Pers. (Celastraceae)
Karuvel(T), Acacia arabica Willd. (Mimosaceae)
Katkarai(T), Ochna wightiana Wall. (Ochnaceae)
Kat-pakka(T), Pithecolobium bigeminum Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Kattimuruchan(T), Linociera zeylanica Gamble (Oleaceae)
Kattukani(T), Diospyros montana Roxb. (Ebenaceae)
Katu-andara(S), Acacia leucophloea Willd. (Mimosaceae)
Katu-boda(S), Durio zeylanicus Gardn. (Malvaceae)
Katu-embilla(S), Elaeagnus latifolia L. (Elaeagnaceae)
Katu-imbul(S), Gossampinus malabarica (DC.) Alston (Malvaceae)
Katukali(T), Flacourtia ramontchi var. sapida Roxb. (Flacourtiaceae)
Katukenda(S), Scolopia acuminata Clos. (Flacourtiaceae)
Katu-kitul(S), Oncosperma fasciculatum Thw. (Palmaceae)
Katu-kurundu(S), Scolopia schreberi J.F. Gmel. (Flacourtiaceae)
Kauchia(T), Holoptelea integrifolia Planch. (Ulmaceae)
Kavali(S), Sterculia urens Roxb. (Sterculiaceae)
Kavani(T), Cassia fistula L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Kavarachu(T), Thespesia populnea Soland. ex Corr. (Malvaceae)
Kaya(T), Eugenia bracteata Roxb. (Myrtaceae)
Kebella(S), Aporosa lindleyana Baill. (Euphorbiaceae)
Kekala(S), Cyathocalyx zeylanicus Champ. (Annonaceae)
Kekiriwara(S), Axinandra zeylanica Thw. (Lythraceae)
Keku(S), Alphonsea coriacea Finet & Gagnep. (Annonaceae)
Kekuna(S), Canarium zeylanicum Bl. (Burseraceae)
Kenda(S), Macaranga peltata Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
Keta-kala(S), Bridelia retusa Spreng. (Euphorbiaceae)
Keppetiya(S), Croton lacciferus L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Ketambilla(S), Dovyalis hebecarpa Warb. (Flacourtiaceae)
Ketiya(S), Pittosporum zeylanicum Wight (Pittosporaceae)
Kilivai(T), Commiphora caudata Engl. (Burseraceae)
Kina(S), Calophyllum tomentosum Wight (Guttiferae)
Kina(S), Calophyllum walkeri Wight (Guttiferae)
Kinnai(T), Sonneratia acida L. (Lythraceae)

Kiri(T), Tamarix gallica L. (Tamaricaceae)
Kirihiriya(S), Palaquium grande Engl. (Sapotaceae)
Kiri-kon(S), Walsura piscidia Roxb. (Meliaceae)
Kiri-makulu(S), Sapium indicum Willd. (Euphorbiaceae)
Kiri-mawara(S), Holarrhena mitis R. Br. (Apocynaceae)
Kirihembiliya(S), Palaquium grande Engl. (Sapotaceae)
Kirilla(S), Sonneratia acida L. (Lythraceae)
Kirindi-wel(S), Rourea minus (Gaertn.) Alston (Connaraceae)
Kiripalu(S), Buchanania angustifolia Roxb. (Anacardiaceae)
Kiripella(S), Ficus tsjakela Burm. (Moraceae)
Kiri-walla(S), Holarrhena mitis R.Br. (Apocynaceae)
Kiriwarala(S), Isonandra lanceolata Wight (Sapotaceae)
Kitul(S), Caryota urens L. (Palmaceae)
Kobbe(S), Allophylus cobbe Bl. (Sapindaceae)
Kobo-mal(S), Syzygium operculatum Nied. (Myrtaceae)
Kobomella(S), Vernonia arborea Ham. (Compositae)
Kodalimurunkai(T), Acacia sundra DC. (Mimosaceae)
Koditaviddai(T), Grewia columnaris Sm. (Tiliaceae)
Kohomba(S), Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (Meliaceae)
Kokatiya(S), Garcinia morella Desrouss. (Guttiferae)
Kokatiya(S), Garcinia ternophylla Thw. (Guttiferae)
Kokottai(T), Garcinia spicata Hk.f. (Guttiferae)
Kokun(S), Kokoona zeylanica Thw. (Celastraceae)
Kolamavu(T), Buchanania angustifolia Roxb. (Anacardiaceae)
Kola-mavu(T), Machilus macrantha Nees (Lauraceae)
Kollala-kada(S), Gardenia coronaria Ham. (Rubiaceae)
Kolon(S), Adina cordifolia Hk.f. (Rubiaceae)
Kon(S), Schleichera oleosa Merr. (Sapindaceae)
Kona(T), Albizzia lebbek Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Konda-narun(S), Citrus papillaris Blanco (Rutaceae)
Konji(T), Murraya paniculata Jack. (Rutaceae)
Konnai(T), Kurrimia zeylanica Arn. (Celastraceae)
Konnei(T), Cassia fistula L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Konnei(T), Cassia siamea Lam. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Kontali(T), Carapa moluccensis Lamk. (Meliaceae)
Koongili(T), Doona cordifolia Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Koongili(T), Doona gardneri Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Koongili maram(T), Doona zeylanica Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Korakkaipuli(T), Garcinia cambogia Desrouss. (Guttiferae)
Kos(S), *Artocarpus integra Merr. (Moraceae)
Kosbada(S), Litsea tomentosa Heyne (Lauraceae)
Kosgona(S), Ficus altissima var. fergusoni King (Moraceae)
Kota-dimbula(S), Ficus hispida L. (Moraceae)
Kotikan-beraliya(S), Doona nervosa Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Kottamba(S), *Terminalia catappa L. (Combretaceae)
Kudalu-dehi(S), Citrus hystrix DC. (Rutaceae)
Kudu-dawula(S), Neolitsea involucrata (Lamk.) Alston (Lauraceae)
Kudukutundu(S), Cinnamomum litseifolium Thw. (Lauraceae)
Kugala-vargai(T), *Dalbergia lanceolaria L.f. (Papilionaceae)
Kukuruman(S), Randia dumetorum Lam. (Rubiaceae)

Kula(T), Schleichera oleosa Merr. (Sapindaceae)
Kulapannai(T), Glycosmis pentaphylla Corr. (Rutaceae)
Kulu-niyan(S), Prosorus cyanosperma Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Kuma(T), Gleniea unijuga Hk.f. (Sapindaceae)
Kumbalu(S), Ailanthus triphysa (Dennst.) Alston (Simarubaceae)
Kumbay(T), Gardenia latifolia Ait. (Rubiaceae)
Kumbuk(S), Terminalia arjuna W. & A. (Combretaceae)
Kunu-beru(S), Agrostistachys hookeri Benth. (Euphorbiaceae)
Kunumella(S), Diospyros ovalifolia Wight (Ebenaceae)
Kungli(T), *Boswellia glabra Roxb. (Burseraceae)
Kuretiya(S), Memecylon rostratum Thw. (Melastomataceae)
Kurundu(S), Cinnamomum zeylanicum Bl. (Lauraceae)
Kuruntu(T), Atalantia missionis Oliv. (Rutaceae)
Kusavi(T), Meliosma arnottiana Walp. (Sabiaceae)

Landittan(S), Litsea tomentosa Heyne (Lauraceae)
Lawson Cypress, *Cupressus lawsoniana Murray (Cupressaceae)
Lawulu(S), Chrysophyllum roxburghii G. Don (Sapotaceae)
Leech, Citrus hystrix DC. (Rutaceae)
Lemon-scented Gum (of Ceylon), *Eucalyptus maculata Hook. (Myrtaceae)
Len-teri(S), Areca concinna Thw. (Palmaceae)
Lilac, Indian, *Melia azedarach L. (Meliaceae)
Lilac, Persian, *Melia azedarach L. (Meliaceae)
Lima(S), Citrus hystrix DC. (Rutaceae)
Liyan(S), Homalium zeylanicum Benth. (Samydaceae)
Liyangu(S), Homalium zeylanicum Benth. (Samydaceae)
Lolu(S), Cordia domestica Roth (Boraginaceae)
Lovi-lovi, *Flacourtia inermis Roxb. (Flacourtiaceae)
Lunuankenda(S), Evodia lunu-ankenda Merr. (Rutaceae)
Lunu-madala(S), Stereospermum tetragonum DC. (Bignoniaceae)
Lunu-midella(S), Melia composita Willd. (Meliaceae)
Lunuwarana(S), Crataeva roxburghiana Br. (Capparidaceae)

Maa(T), *Mangifera indica L. (Anacardiaceae)
Ma-dan(S), Syzygium cumini Skeels (Myrtaceae)
Madaru(S), Cleistanthus collinus Benth. (Euphorbiaceae)
Madatiya(S), Adenanthera pavonina L. (Mimosaceae)
Madol(S), Garcinia echinocarpa Thw. (Guttiferae)
Madras Thorn, *Pithecolobium dulce Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Madre de Cacao, *Erythrina umbrosa H.B. & K. (Papilionaceae)
Madu(S), Cycas circinalis L. (Cycadaceae)
Magul-karanda(S), Pongamia pinnata Merr. (Papilionaceae)
Maha-andara(S), Acacia leucophloea Willd. (Mimosaceae)
Maha-badulla(S), Semecarpus subpeltata Thw. (Anacardiaceae)
Maha-beru(S), Agrostistachys hookeri Benth. (Euphorbiaceae)
Maha-bulumora(S), Scutinanthe brunnea Thw. (Burseraceae)
Mahadebara(S), Zizyphus jujuba Lam. (Rhamnaceae)
Maha-dan(S), Syzygium cumini Skeels (Myrtaceae)
Maha-karamba(S), Carissa carandas L. (Apocynaceae)

Maha-kuretiya(S), Syzygium rubicundum W. & A. (Myrtaceae)
Maha Madu(S), Cycas rumphii Miq. (Cycadaceae)
Maha-midi(S), Premna latifolia Roxb. (Verbenaceae)
Maha-nuga(S), Ficus benghalensis L. (Moraceae)
Maha-rata-dehi(S), Citrus medica L. (Rutaceae)
Maharatambala(S), Ixora parviflora Vahl (Rubiaceae)
Maha-tawara(S), Mastixia tetrandra Clarke (Cornaceae)
Mahogany, Cuban, *Swietenia mahagoni Jacq. (Meliaceae)
Mahogany, Honduras, *Swietenia macrophylla King (Meliaceae)
Mahogany, Red, *Eucalyptus resinifera Smith (Myrtaceae)
Mahogany, Spanish, *Swietenia mahagoni L. (Meliaceae)
Mahogany, Swamp, *Eucalyptus robusta Sm. (Myrtaceae)
Mahogany, White, *Eucalyptus acmenioides Schauer (Myrtaceae)
Makal(T), Hydnocarpus venenata Gaertn. (Flacourtiaceae)
Makil(T), Mimusops elengi L. (Sapotaceae)
Makki(T), Garcinia morella Desrouss. (Guttiferae)
Makulu(S), Hydnocarpus venenata Gaertn. (Flacourtiaceae)
Maila(T), Vitex pinnata L. (Verbenaceae)
Malaboda(S), Myristica dactyloides Gaertn. (Myristicaceae)
Malaiparutti(T), Firmiana colorata R. Br. (Sterculiaceae)
Malaivempu(T), Melia composita Willd. (Meliaceae)
Malay Apple, *Eugenia malaccensis L. (Myrtaceae)
Malci-vagei(T), Pithecolobium subcoriaceum Thw. (Mimosaceae)
Mal-kera(S), Ochna squarrosa L. (Ochnaceae)
Mallay-vempu(T), *Melia azedarach L. (Meliaceae)
Malpedda(S), Isonandra lanceolata Wight (Sapotaceae)
Manchalkadampa(T), Adina cordifolia Hk.f. (Rubiaceae)
Manchavanna(T), Morinda tinctoria Roxb. (Rubiaceae)
Mandarin, Citrus crenatifolia Lush. (Rutaceae)
Mandarin Orange, Citrus papillaris Blanco (Rutaceae)
Manga(T), Cassia siamea Lam. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Manga(T), *Mangifera indica L. (Anacardiaceae)
Mango, *Mangifera indica L. (Anacardiaceae)
Manipulnati(T), Breynia rhamnoides Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
Maput-kebella(S), Aporosa latifolia Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Maraillupai(T), Polyalthia longifolia Benth. & Hk.f. (Annonaceae)
Mara(S), Albizzia lobbek Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Maran(S), Syzygium zeylanicum DC. (Myrtaceae)
Maranda(S), Syzygium zeylanicum DC. (Myrtaceae)
Ma-ratmal(S), Rhododendron arboreum Sm. (Ericaceae)
Margosa, Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (Meliaceae)
Marungi(T), Syzygium zeylanicum DC. (Myrtaceae)
Marutu(T), Terminalia arjuna W. & A. (Combretaceae)
Mas Mora(S), Adenanthera aglaeosperma Alston (Mimosaceae)
Matabimbiya(S), Maesa perrottetiana A. DC. (Myrsinaceae)
Mayila(S), Bauhinia racemosa Lam. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Mayladik-kuruntu(T), Limonia acidissima L. (Rutaceae)
Mediterranean Cypress, *Cupressus sempervirens L. (Cupressaceae)
Meditella(S), Celtis wightii Planch. (Ulmaceae)

Mediya(S), Hunteria zeylanica Gardn. ex Thw. (Apocynaceae)
Mella(S), Olax zeylanica L. (Olacaceae)
Mendora(S), Vatica chinensis L. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Messmate, *Eucalyptus obliqua L'Herit. (Myrtaceae)
Mi(S), Madhuca longifolia Macbr. (Sapotaceae)
Migon-karapincha(S), Clausena indica Oliv. (Rutaceae)
Mihiriya(S), Palaquium grande Engl. (Sapotaceae)
Milla(S), Vitex pinnata L. (Verbenaceae)
Millakunari(T), Croton oblongifolius Roxb. (Euphorbiaceae)
Miminimara(S), Pithecolobium subcoriaceum Thw. (Mimosaceae)
Miung(S), *Michelia champaca L. (Magnoliaceae)
Miyan Milla(S), Vitex pinnata L. (Verbenaceae)
Mol-petta(S), Walsura piscidia Roxb. (Meliaceae)
Montiri-kai(T), *Anacardium occidentale L. (Anacardiaceae)
Monterey Cypress, *Cupressus macrocarpa Hartw. (Cupressaceae)
Monterey Pine, Pinus radiata Don (Pinaceae)
Mora(S), Nephelium longana Camb. (Sapindaceae)
Moreton Bay Cypress, *Callitris robusta R. Br. (Cupressaceae)
Mudamah(T), Buchanania angustifolia Roxb. (Anacardiaceae)
Mudilla(S), Barringtonia asiatica Kurz (Lecythidaceae)
Mudkondai(T), Capparis grandis L. (Capparidaceae)
Mudu-kaduru(S), Ochrosia borbonica Gmel. (Apocynaceae)
Mudu-kanda(S), Debregeasia zeylanica Hk.f. (Urticaceae)
Mudu-murunga(S), Sophora tomentosa L. (Papilionaceae)
Mugunu(S), Tetrameles nudiflora R. Br. (Datiscaceae)
Mukalai(T), Mimusops elengi L. (Sapotaceae)
Mukampelai(T), Alstonia scholaris Br. (Apocynaceae)
Mul-anninchil(T), Alangium salviifolium Wangerin (Cornaceae)
Mulanninchil(T), Flacourtia indica Merr. (Flacourtiaceae)
Mulkarunkali(T), Diospyros montana Roxb. (Ebenaceae)
Mulkilivai(T), Commiphora berryi Engl. (Burseraceae)
Mul-makil(T), Planchonella tomentosa Pierre (Sapotaceae)
Mulla-plaka(T), Durio zeylanicus Gardn. (Malvaceae)
Mullu-murukku(T), Erythrina variegata L. (Papilionaceae)
Mullu-polavu(T), Mallotus tetracoccus Kurz (Euphorbiaceae)
Mul-vel(S), Acacia arabica Willd. (Mimosaceae)
Mul-venkai(T), Bridelia retusa Spreng. (Euphorbiaceae)
Muna-mal(S), Mimusops elengi L. (Sapotaceae)
Murrakan(T), Butea monosperma O. Ktze. (Papilionaceae)
Murray River Cypress Pine, *Callitris glauca R. Br. (Cupressaceae)
Murunga(S), Moringa oleifera Lamk. (Moringaceae)
Muruta(S), Lagerstroemia speciosa Pers. (Lythraceae)
Mutirai(T), Chloroxylon swietenia DC. (Rutaceae)
Mutta(T), Acronychia pedunculata Miq. (Rutaceae)

Na(S), Mesua ferrea L. (Guttiferae)
Naka(T), Mesua ferrea L. (Guttiferae)
Nam-nam, *Cynometra cauliflora L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Napat-beraliya(S), Cotylelobium scabriusculum Brandis (Dipterocarpaceae)

Nari(T), Acronychia pedunculata Miq. (Rutaceae)
Nari-ilantai(T), Zizyphus xylopyrus Willd. (Rhamnaceae)
Narun(S), Citrus crenatifolia Lush. (Rutaceae)
Naruvili(T), Cordia domestica Roth (Boraginaceae)
Naruvili(T), Cordia monoica Roxb. (Boraginaceae)
Nas-narun(S), Citrus japonica Thunb. (Rutaceae)
Natron (? wrongly), Citrus medica L. (Rutaceae)
Natrun(S), Citrus megaloxylocarpa var. pennivesculata Lush. (Rutaceae)
Na-imbul(S), Harpullia arborea Radlk. (Sapindaceae)
Nava(S), Sterculia balanghas L. (Sterculiaceae)
Naval(T), Syzygium cumini Skeels (Myrtaceae)
Navala(T), Crataeva roxburghiana Br. (Capparidaceae)
Navilankai(T), Crataeva roxburghiana Br. (Capparidaceae)
Nebedda(S), Vitex leucoxylon L. (Verbenaceae)
Nedun(S), Pericopsis mooniana Thw. (Papilionaceae)
Nedunkarai(T), Polyalthia coffeoides Benth. & Hk.f. (Annonaceae)
Nei-kottei(T), Harpullia arborea Radlk. (Sapindaceae)
Nelli(S), Emblica officinalis Gaertn. (Euphorbiaceae)
Nekota(T), Lepisanthes tetraphylla Radlk. (Sapindaceae)
Neralu(S), Elaeodendron glaucum Pers. (Celastraceae)
Netavil(T), Antiaris toxicaria Leschen. (Moraceae)
Netawu(S), Xylopia parvifolia Hk.f. & Th. (Annonaceae)
Neykkoddan(T), Sapindus emarginatus Vahl (Sapindaceae)
Nigunu(S), Tetrameles nudiflora R. Br. (Datiscaceae)
Nika(S), Vitex negundo L. (Verbenaceae)
Nil-nika(S), Vitex negundo L. (Verbenaceae)
Nil-pitcha(S), Guettarda speciosa L. (Rubiaceae)
Ningal(T), Filicium decipiens Thw. (Burseraceae)
Nirkadampa(T), Mitragyna parvifolia Korth. (Rubiaceae)
Nir-naval(T), Syzygium gardneri Thw. (Myrtaceae)
Nir-nochchi(T), Vitex leucoxylon L. (Verbenaceae)
Nir-paratthi(T), Hibiscus tiliaceus L. (Malvaceae)
Noble Fir, *Abies nobilis Lindl. (Pinaceae)
Nochchi(T), Vitex negundo L. (Verbenaceae)
Norway spruce, *Picea excelsa Link. (Pinaceae)
Nuga(S), Ficus altissima var. fergusoni King (Moraceae)
Nuna(T), Morinda citrifolia L. (Rubiaceae)
Nurai(T), Nephelium longana Camb. (Sapindaceae)

Oak, Ceylon, Schleichera oleosa Merr. (Sapindaceae)
Oak, Silky, *Grevillea robusta A. Cunn. (Proteaceae)
Oak, Swamp She, *Casuarina equisetifolia L. (Casuarinaceae)
Odai(T), Acacia planifrons W. & A. (Mimosaceae)
Odi(T), Lannea grandis Engl. (Anacardiaceae)
Okuru(S), Cleidion javanicum Bl. (Euphorbiaceae)
Olive, Wild, Elaeocarpus serratus L. (Tiliaceae)
Olupetta(S), Ostodes zeylanica Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
Omara(S), Polyalthia coffeoides Benth. & Hk.f. (Annonaceae)
Opulu(S), Cynometra bijuga Span. (Caesalpiniaceae)

Orange, *Citrus sinensis Osbeck (Rutaceae)
Orange, Mandarin, Citrus papillaris Blanco (Rutaceae)
Orange, Seville, Citrus aurantium L. (Rutaceae)
Orange, Sour, Citrus aurantium L. (Rutaceae)
Oregon Pine, *Pseudotsuga taxifolia (Lamb.) Britton (Pinaceae)
Ota(S), Macaranga digyna Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
Oussi-vel(S), Acacia arabica Willd. (Mimosaceae)

Pachumullai(T), Premna latifolia Roxb. (Verbenaceae)
Padri(T), Stereospermum tetragonum DC. (Bignoniaceae)
Painkuray(T), Ixora parviflora Vahl (Rubiaceae)
Pakkili pal(T), Canarium zeylanicum Bl. (Burseraceae)
Pakku(T), Areca catechu L. (Palmaceae)
Palai(T), Manilkara hexandra Dubard (Sapotaceae)
Palala(S), Xanthospermum flavescens Roxb. (Polygalaceae)
Palanakuna(T), Chaetocarpus castanocarpus Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Palatu(S), Hernandia ovigera L. (Hernandiaceae)
Palen(S), Kurrimia zeylanica Arn. (Celastraceae)
Palm, Fan, Corypha umbraculifera L. (Palmaceae)
Palm, Talipot, Corypha umbraculifera L. (Palmaceae)
Palmadankai(T), Wrightia tomentosa Roem. & Schult. (Apocynaceae)
Palmanikam(T), Myristica dactyloides Gaertn. (Myristicaceae)
Palmyra, Borassus flabellifer L. (Palmaceae)
Palu(S), Manilkara hexandra Dubard (Sapotaceae)
Pamburu(S), Atalantia missionis Oliv. (Rutaceae)
Pana(T), Oroxylum indicum Vent. (Bignoniaceae)
Panai(T), Borassus flabellifer L. (Palmaceae)
Panaka(S), Pleurostylia opposita (Wall.) Alston (Celastraceae)
Pana-karawu(S), Canthium dicoccum Merr. (Rubiaceae)
Panalai(T), Sapindus emarginatus Vahl (Sapindaceae)
Panamora(S), Doona oblonga Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Panchchi(T), Ceiba pentandra Gaertn. (Malvaceae)
Pandaru(S), Canthium dicoccum Merr. (Rubiaceae)
Panir(T), Guettarda speciosa L. (Rubiaceae)
Pannai(T), Clausena indica Oliv. (Rutaceae)
Panukera(S), Syzygium noesianum Arn. (Myrtaceae)
Panu-nuga(S), Ficus retusa L. (Moraceae)
Para Rubber, *Hevea brasiliensis Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
Parasu(T), Butea monosperma O. Ktze. (Papilionaceae)
Parkilipal(T), Canarium zeylanicum Bl. (Burseraceae)
Parutti(T), Gossampinus malabarica (DC.) Alston (Malvaceae)
Patak(S), Euphorbia neriifolia L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Pat-kala(S), Bridelia moonii Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Pat-kena(T), Macaranga peltata Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
Pat-ma(S), Chlorocarpa pentaschista Alston (Flacourtiaceae)
Patpiray(T), Streblus asper Lour. (Moraceae)
Patta-walla(S), Gyrinops walla Gaertn. (Thymelaeaceae)
Peddimella(S), Nelitris jambosella Gaertn. (Rubiaceae)
Pehimbiya(S), Filicium decipions Thw. (Burseraceae)
Pelan(S), Putranjiva zeylanica Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)

Penela(S), Sapindus emarginatus Vahl (Sapindaceae)
Pengirikurundu(S), Cinnamomum citriodorum Thw. (Lauraceae)
Peni(T), Oroxylum indicum Vent. (Bignoniaceae)
Peni-dodan(S), *Citrus sinensis Osbeck (Rutaceae)
Pepiliya(S), Aporosa latifolia Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Peppermint Gum, *Eucalyptus amygdalina Labill. (Myrtaceae)
Perimavara(S), Myristica dactyloides Gaertn. (Myristicaceae)
Persian Lilac, *Melia azedarach L. (Meliaceae)
Peru(T), Ailanthus triphysa (Dennst.) Alston (Simarubaceae)
Perugilai(T), Clerodendron infortunatum L. (Verbenaceae)
Peru Naval(T), Syzygium cumini Skeels (Myrtaceae)
Perunkila(T), Carissa carandas L. (Apocynaceae)
Perunkuruntu(T), Atalantia monophylla Corr. (Rutaceae)
Perun-piyari(T), Elaeodendron glaucum Pers. (Celastraceae)
Petti(T), Clausena dentata M. Roem. (Rutaceae)
Pila(T), *Artocarpus integra Merr. (Moraceae)
Pilavaiam(T), Mundulea suberosa Benth. (Papilionaceae)
Pili Vagei(T), Albizzia chinensis Merr. (Mimosaceae)
Pine, Canary Island, *Pinus canariensis C. Smith (Pinaceae)
Pine, Chir, *Pinus longifolia Roxb. (Pinaceae)
Pine, Monterey, *Pinus radiata Don (Pinaceae)
Pine, Murray River Cypress, *Callitris glauca R. Br. (Cupressaceae)
Pine, Oregon, *Pseudotsuga taxifolia (Lamb.) Britton (Pinaceae)
Pine, Scots, *Pinus sylvestris L. (Pinaceae)
Pine, Stone, *Pinus pinea L. (Pinaceae)
Pinibaru(S), Eugenia phillyraeoides Trim. (Myrtaceae)
Pini-beraliya(S), Doona ovalifolia Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Pirasu(T), Streblus asper Lour. (Moraceae)
Piyari(S), Pleurostylia opposita (Wall.) Alston (Celastraceae)
Piyari(T), Elaeodendron glaucum Pers. (Celastraceae)
Pol(S), Cocos nucifera L. (Palmaceae)
Pombathiri(T), Stereospermum tetragonum DC. (Bignoniaceae)
Ponnaimurankai(T), Albizzia odoratissima Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Ponnaruvili(T), Cordia monoica Roxb. (Bignoniaceae)
Porcupine Wood, Cocos nucifera L. (Palmaceae)
Porova-mara(S), Canthium dicoccum Merr. (Rubiaceae)
Poruwa-mara(S), Diospyros insignis Thw. (Ebenaceae)
Potpattai(T), Gelonium lanceolatum Willd. (Euphorbiaceae)
Pouanga(T), Sapindus emarginatus Vahl (Sapindaceae)
Puli(T), *Tamarindus indica L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Pulunimbul(S), Ceiba pentandra Gaertn. (Malvaceae)
Pu-maruthu(T), Lagerstroemia speciosa Pers. (Lythraceae)
Pummelo, *Citrus maxima Merr. (Rutaceae)
Punchi-jambola(S), *Citrus sinensis Osbeck (Rutaceae)
Pundalu(S), Harpullia arborea Radlk. (Sapindaceae)
Punku(T), Pongamia pinnata Merr. (Papilionaceae)
Punnai(T), Calophyllum inophyllum L. (Guttiferae)
Purankainari(T), Clausena indica Oliv. (Rutaceae)
Purush(T), Chloroxylon swietenia DC. (Rutaceae)

Puttalai(T), Givotia rottleriformis Griff. (Euphorbiaceae)
Puvarachu(T), Thespesia populnea Soland. ex Corr. (Malvaceae)
Puvu(T), Schleichera oleosa Merr. (Sapindaceae)
Puwak(S), Areca catechu L. (Palmaceae)
Pyinkado, *Xylia dolabriformis Benth. (Mimosaceae)

Rain Tree, *Enterolobium saman Prain (Mimosaceae)
Ramanchi(T), Ouratea zeylanica (Lamk.) Alston (Ochnaceae)
Ranai(T), Alseodaphne semecarpifolia Nees (Lauraceae)
Rasamora(S), Nephelium longana Camb. (Sapindaceae)
Rata(S), *Citrus maxima Merr. (Rutaceae)
Rata-beraliya(S), Hopea jucunda Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Rata-goraka(S), *Garcinia tinctoria W.F. Wight (Guttiferae)
Rata-kara-pincha(S), Clausena lansium Skeels (Rutaceae)
Rata-kekuna(S), *Canarium commune L. (Burseraceae)
Rat-keliya(S), Litsea longifolia Benth. & Hk.f. (Lauraceae)
Rat-kihiri(S), Acacia sundra DC. (Mimosaceae)
Ratu-wa(S), Cassia marginata Roxb. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Rawanidala(S), Wendlandia notoniana Wall. (Rubiaceae)
Red Flowering Iron Bark, *Eucalyptus sideroxylon A. Cunn. (Myrtaceae)
Red Fir, *Abies nobilis Lindl. (Pinaceae)
Red Gum (of Ceylon), *Eucalyptus robusta Smith (Myrtaceae)
Red Gum, *Eucalyptus rostrata Schlecht. (Myrtaceae)
Red Iron Bark, *Eucalyptus siderophloia Benth. (Myrtaceae)
Red Mahogany, *Eucalyptus resinifera Smith (Myrtaceae)
Redwood, Californian, *Sequoia sempervirens Endl. (Taxodiaceae)
Riti(T), Antiaris toxicaria Leschen. (Moraceae)
Rose-apple, Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston (Myrtaceae)
Rosewood, *Dalbergia latifolia Roxb. (Papilionaceae)
Rubber, Para, *Hevea brasiliensis Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
Ruk(S), Horsfieldia iryaghedhi Warb. (Myristicaceae)
Ruk-anguna(S), Alangium salviifolium Wangerin (Cornaceae)
Ruk-attana(S), Alstonia scholaris Br. (Apocynaceae)

Sadavaku(T), Chaetocarpus castanocarpus Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Samadara(S), Samadera indica Gaertn. (Simarubaceae)
Samuthrum(T), Barringtonia racemosa Bl. (Lecythidaceae)
Sandalwood, *Santalum album L. (Santalaceae)
Santhana Vempu(T), *Cedrela toona Roxb. (Meliaceae)
Sapu(S), *Michelia champaca L. (Magnoliaceae)
Sapu Milla(S), Vitex pinnata L. (Verbenaceae)
Sara Pappu(T) (seeds), Buchanania angustifolia Roxb. (Anacardiaceae)
Satinwood, Chloroxylon swietenia DC. (Rutaceae)
Scots Pine, *Pinus sylvestris L. (Pinaceae)
Seemai-goraka(T), Garcinia tinctoria W.F. Wight (Guttiferae)
Semel Panachai(S), Diospyros affinis Thw. (Ebenaceae)
Seville Orange, Citrus aurantium L. (Rutaceae)
Sewanamediya(S), Ficus asperrima Roxb. (Moraceae)

Shaddock, *Citrus maxima Merr. (Rutaceae)
Shem(T), Soymida febrifuga A. Juss. (Meliaceae)
Siderun(S), Citrus medica L. (Rutaceae)
Siderun (? wrongly), Citrus megaloxylocarpa var. pennivesculata Lush. (Rutaceae)
Silky Oak, *Grevillea robusta A. Cunn. (Proteaceae)
Silver Wattle, *Acacia dealbata Link. (Mimosaceae)
Sinuk(S), Euphorbia tortilis Rottl. ex Wight (Euphorbiaceae)
Sissoo, *Dalbergia sissoo Roxb. (Papilionaceae)
Siyambala(S), *Tamarindus indica L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Somuntheri(T), Carapa granata (Koen.) Alston (Meliaceae)
Sour Orange, Citrus aurantium L. (Rutaceae)
Sour Sop, *Annona muricata Dun. (Annonaceae)
Spanish Mahogany, *Swietenia mahagoni L. (Meliaceae)
Spotted Gum (of Australia). *Eucalyptus maculata Hook. (Myrtaceae)
Spruce, Common, *Picea excelsa Link. (Pinaceae)
Spruce, Norway, *Picea excelsa Link. (Pinaceae)
Spruce, White, *Picea glauca (Moench) Voss. (Pinaceae)
Stone Pine, *Pinus pinea L. (Pinaceae)
Stringybark, *Eucalyptus obliqua L'Herit. (Myrtaceae)
Sudu(S), *Citrus maxima Merr. (Rutaceae)
Sudu-kadumberiya(S), Diospyros sylvatica Roxb. (Ebenaceae)
Sudu-nika(S), Vitex negundo L. (Verbenaceae)
Sudu-uijan(S), Prosorus cyanosperma Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Supara(S), Wormia triquetra Rottb. (Dilleniaceae)
Suriya(S), Thespesia populnea Soland. ex Corr. (Malvaceae)
Suriya-mara(S), Albizzia odoratissima Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Suriya-mara(S), Albizzia lebbek Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Suwanda(S), Kayea stylosa Thw. (Guttiferae)
Swamp Cypress, *Taxodium distichum Rich. (Taxodiaceae)
Swamp Mahogany, *Eucalyptus robusta Sm. (Myrtaceae)
Swamp She Oak, *Casuarina equisetifolia L. (Casuarinaceae)

Tada(T), Pterospermum canescens Roxb. (Sterculiaceae)
Tal(S), Borassus flabellifer L. (Palmaceae)
Tala(S), Corypha umbraculifera L. (Palmaceae)
Talakiriya(S), Excoecaria agallocha L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Talan(S), Litsea gardneri Thw. (Lauraceae)
Talapattu(T), Corypha umbraculifera L. (Palmaceae)
Talipot Palm, Corypha umbraculifera L. (Palmaceae)
Tallow Tree (of China), *Sapium sebiferum Roxb. (Euphorbiaceae)
Tallowwood, *Eucalyptus microcorys F.v.M. (Myrtaceae)
Taludala(T), Clerodendron phlomidis L.f. (Verbenaceae)
Tamarind, *Tamarindus indica L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Tamarind, Velvet, Dialium ovoideum Thw. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Tamarind, Wild, Dialium ovoideum Thw. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Tammanua(S), Mischodon zeylanicus Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Tampanai(T), Mischodon zeylanicus Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Tanakku(T), Gyrocarpus americanus Jacq. (Combretaceae)

Tanti(T), Terminalia belerica Roxb. (Combretaceae)
Taviddai(T), Grewia polygama Roxb. (Tiliaceae)
Tawenna(S), Cryptocarya membranacea Thw. (Lauraceae)
Teak, *Tectona grandis L. (Verbenaceae)
Tekka(S), *Tectona grandis L. (Verbenaceae)
Tekku(T), *Tectona grandis L. (Verbenaceae)
Telambu(S), Sterculia foetida L. (Sterculiaceae)
Tel-domba(S), Calophyllum inophyllum L. (Guttiferae)
Tel-kadura(S), Sapium insigne Trim. (Euphorbiaceae)
Tel-kekuna(S), *Aleurites triloba Forst. (Euphorbiaceae)
Tembiliya(S), Eugenia bracteata Roxb. (Myrtaceae)
Tennai(T), Cocos nucifera L. (Palmaceae)
Tenukki(T), Dimorphocalyx glabellus Thw. (Euphorbiaceae)
Teppaddi(T), Croton aromaticus L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Tetta(T), Strychnos potatorum L.f. (Loganiaceae)
Thagarai(T), Meliosma arnottiana Walp. (Sabiaceae)
Thalan(S), Horsfieldia iryaghedhi Warb. (Myristicaceae)
Thevatharan(T), *Cedrela toona Roxb. (Meliaceae)
Tilai(T), Excaecaria agallocha L. (Euphorbiaceae)
Tilai(T), Sapium insigne Trim. (Euphorbiaceae)
Tiniya(S), Doona congestiflora Thw. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Tirukkontai(T), Cassia fistula L. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Tippilipana(T), Caryota urens L. (Palmaceae)
Titta-eta(S), Trichadenia zeylanica Thw. (Flacourtiaceae)
Titta-weralu(S), Elaeocarpus amoenus Thw. (Tiliaceae)
Tolol(S), Trichadenia zeylanica Thw. (Flacourtiaceae)
Tombu-kata(T), Calophyllum elatum Vincent (Guttiferae)
Toppinelli(T), Emblica officinalis Gaertn. (Euphorbiaceae)
Totila(S), Oroxylum indicum Vent. (Bignoniaceae)
Trincomalie Wood, Berrya cordifolia Burret (Tiliaceae)
Tulip Tree, Thespesia populnea Soland. ex Corr. (Malvaceae)
Tumpalai(T), Vatica obscura Trim. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Tumpat-kurundu(S), Hesperethusa alata (W. & A.) Alston (Rutaceae)
Turpentine Tree, *Syncarpia laurifolia Ten. (Myrtaceae)

Ubberiya(S), Carallia calycina Benth. (Rhizophoraceae)
Udai(T), Acacia planifrons W. & A. (Mimosaceae)
Udai-vel(T), Acacia eburnea Willd. (Mimosaceae)
Udu-dohi(S), Citrus japonica Thunb. (Rutaceae)
Ugudu-hal(S), Symplocos coronata Thw. (Styracaceae)
Uguressa(S), Flacourtia ramontchi var. sapida Roxb. (Flacourtiaceae)
Ululu(S), Machilus macrantha Nees (Lauraceae)
Umbrella Tree, Acacia planifrons W. & A. (Mimosaceae)
Umi(T), Gmelina arborea Roxb. (Verbenaceae)
Upattha(T), Avicennia officinalis L. (Verbenaceae)
Uru-honda(S), Kurrimia zeylanica Arn. (Celastraceae)
Uruhonda(S), Lasianthera apicalis Thw. (Olacaceae)
Urukanu(S), Lasianthera apicalis Thw. (Olacaceae)
Utera Venkai(T), Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb. (Papilionaceae)

Uva(T), Dillenia indica L. (Dilleniaceae)
Uva(T), Dillenia retusa Thunb. (Dilleniaceae)
Uva Mendora(S), Hopea cordifolia Trim. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Uvay(T), Salvadora persica L. (Salvadoraceae)
Uyil(T), Albizzia amara Boiv. (Mimosaceae)

Vakai(T), Acacia lebbek Benth. (Mimosaceae)
Vakai(T), Cassia marginata Roxb. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Vakai(T), Cassia siamea Lam. (Caesalpiniaceae)
Vakkana(T), Diospyros montana Roxb. (Ebenaceae)
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